The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY, MAY 24. 1906 XLIV—NO. 10

PROMISE OF AMNESTY

Czar Changes Front and Is Expected to Make Concessions.

OPPOSITION WILL GIVE WAY

Measure Will Be Limited in Its Scope So as to Exclude Terrorists—Convicts Being Released in Large Numbers in the Provinces.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—The long awaited political amnesty will, the Associated Press learns from a government source, be proclaimed May 27, the anniversary of the coronation of Emperor Nicholas II. The exact scope of the measure has not been determined. It will, as anticipated, be limited, but the Associated Press is in a position to state that the Constitutional Democratic party is prepared, though grudgingly, to accept the act of grace from which terrorists are excluded, recognizing, though not publicly, that the government is not altogether unjustified in refusing to set at large men who will be as ready in the future as they have been in the past to shoot down or blow to pieces hated representatives of authority.

Their demand for unlimited amnesty was based on the expectation that with the institution of a full constitutional era the terrorists, as was promised in an open letter just before the assassination of Alexander II, would abandon active operations, but they have been forced to admit that the crimes of the last few days give the government no guarantee that the promise will be kept.

The administration is daily cutting down the number of prisoners who may be affected by the amnesty, releasing convicts by the hundreds in the provinces, while among those released in St. Petersburg are 27 members of the Council of Workmen's delegates who drew up the famous manifesto preaching a raid on the government's gold reserve.

Premier Goremykin has been summoned to Peterhof for a conference with Emperor Nicholas to put the final touches to the speech which the premier will deliver, unless unforseen contingencies prevent, in the lower house of parliament on Friday, setting forth the government's position on the various points in the house's address in reply to the speech from the throne.

LOVED SISTER-IN-LAW

And Because She Did Not Reciprocate Man Attempts to Murder Her.

Pottsville, Pa., May 23.—Because his sister-in-law, Mrs. Levi Howell, aged 28 years, of St. Clair, rejected his proposal to elope with him, Milton Harvey, aged 24 years, of Schuylkill Haven, attempted to murder her and then sent two bullets into his own brain. He died three hours later.

Harvey had been in love with his sister-in-law for some time and had frequently spoken of his affection for her, but she never treated his declarations seriously.

Today, while her husband was at work, he called at her home, repeated his avowels of love and urged an elopement. She told him to leave the house. The young man then drew a revolver and fired three shots at her as she paced the floor of her home with her baby in her arms. The shots all went wild.

Believing that he had killed her, Harvey turned the revolver upon himself and fired the two remaining bullets it contained into his brain through the temple.

Mrs. Howell and her babe escaped without a scratch.

EXPLOSION KILLS SIX

Many Others Injured in Shadyside, New Jersey, Factory.

New York, May 23.—Six men were killed and 50 others more or less injured by an explosion in the plant of the New York Glucose company at Shadyside, N. J., opposite this city. It is believed the explosion was the result of a defect in one of the boilers.

A four-story brick building, 100x200 feet was completely wrecked and outbuildings were torn to pieces. There were 600 men in the building at the time of the accident, and the wives and children of these, who live in the neighborhood were thrown into a panic. Calls were sent to nearby towns for ambulances and police and sailors of the warships lying in the Hudson river gave aid in the rescue.

The explosion could be heard for many miles. It sounded as though a monstrous charge of dynamite had been set off. Immediately after the report the hundreds of women residing in the neighborhood rushed to the ruins. The big building had already taken fire and no time was lost in the work of rescue.

Japs Contribute to Red Cross.

Washington, May 23.—The American National Red Cross has received $30,000 from the Japanese Red Cross for the relief of the San Francisco earthquake sufferers. This brings the total Japanese Red Cross contributions up to $30,000.

SCHOOL HELD IN TENTS

Children Are Taught in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 23.—The summer vacation school has opened in Golden Gate park, the militia having supplied 17 tents to accommodate the little refugees. These are scattered over the park and it was no small task to get the various grades classified and located. On the recreation grounds, the children's playgrounds, in the baseball park, an on the main driveway the tents are located, and nowhere in the country can be found nearly 600 children more comfortably housed. It is expected that at least 1,500 children will soon be in attendance.

Each tent is built to accommodate 20 pupils and is equipped with desks and blackboards. There are numerous books on hands.

Reading and arithmetic will be given particular attention while the classes are indoors. There will be many excursions through the park so that the pupils can be taught from nature. History will be illustrated by the monuments, zoology by visits to the animal pens, botany by the wealth of wild flowers, and so on down the list of studies. Cooking is being taught by specialists and the children are preparing their own lunches.

HE GETS THE MONEY

Acts Like Millionaire, Borrows Cash, Then Disappears.

Logansport, Ind., May 23.—Herman Reichert is in Fort Wayne searching for a man, who, saying he had inherited $300,000, borrowed $50 of Reichert. At the Murdock hotel the stranger registered as F. G. Baumann of St. Louis. He proceeded to cultivate German citizens, priced business property, offered to buy the hotel, deposited $5,000 in a local bank and flourished $1,000 bills in his new friends' faces. They fell over themselves to make things pleasant for him and find something to sell him. He offered $42,000 for a $50,000 residence, hired many carriages, and bought as many drinks as "Scotty."

Then he went away. With him, Reichert alleged, went $50 of Reichert's money. Hotel and livery bills, it is alleged, also remain unpaid.

Two Automobiles Collide.

Springfield, O., May 23.—Five persons were injured in a collision between two automobiles west of here last night, one machine being thrown down a 10-foot embankment. Jerry Williams sustained a fracture of the right shoulder, Harry Phillips had an arm broken and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Albert Schaeffer and Mrs. Phillips were badly bruised and cut.

BLAMED HIS MOTHER

Her Opposition to Marriage Motive for Deibel's Awful Crime.

Akron, O., May 23.—Despite his confession that he murdered Minnie Berndt, his sweetheart, Leo Deibel pleaded not guilty to first degree murder when arraigned before Squire Nash. He was held without bail. His mother fainted after the hearing.

All night Deibel cried in his cell but later talked of fighting the case to a finish. He told more details. He said he crept to the haymow the night of January 20 and by the light of the moon streaming through the cracks, shot the girl with a Winchester. He still blames his mother, saying that if she had let him marry the girl the tragedy would have been avoided.

Neighbors now point out that his father at one time had been in a similar predicament. Years ago he wanted to wed a poor girl, but his parents made him wed Barbara Powell, who was wealthy. Deibel took to drink and shot himself a year ago.

FAILURE AT PLUM RUN

Operators Unable to Break Ranks of Striking Miners.

Cleveland, May 23.—The two score or more of Pittsburg vein coal operators in this city watched with intense interest the day's developments at the Plum Run mine. They had agreed to take the successful opening of the Plum Run mine as a signal to start operations in many others, it is said.

When they learned last night of the complete failure to open the test mine they announced that they would make no further effort for the time being to renew operations. They said, however, that they would renew their effort to reopen at another time in the not distant future, when they thought conditions might be changed.

Republic Company Quits Ohio.

Columbus, O., May 23.—The Republic Oil company, a New York corporation with headquarters at Cleveland, has notified Secretary of State Laylin that it withdraws from Ohio, giving as a reason that it has disposed of all its Ohio holdings. The Republic company is declared to be one of the concerns controlled by the Standard Oil company and the notification has created a sensation in the statehouse.

Greeks Attempt to Burn Village.

Salonika, May 23.— A band of 100 Greeks began burning the Bulgarian village of Startchina, near Monastir. When six houses had been burned Turkish troops appeared on the scene and killed 17 of the Greeks. The remainder of the Greeks fled, the Turks pursuing.

DENOUNCES MACHINE

Randell of Texas Bitterly Criticizes Policy of Republican Party.

MAKES CHARGE OF HYPOCRISY

Says That Leaders Are and Have Been Deceiving Great Mass of Voters—He Predicts for Country a New Deal All Around.

Washington, May 23.—The so-called Republican "machine" was the subject of a scathing denunciation in the house of representatives at the hands of Mr. Randell (Texas), who said that the leaders of the house who constitute and run the "machine" had done absolutely nothing except to make hypocritical pretense as to some things and to unblushingly advocate the "stand pat" doctrine in other things.

"The completeness with which the Republican party has deserted the people's interests is apparent in its treatment of every vital question before the congress," said Mr. Randell.

He was of the opinion that the concentration of wealth, so great in amount as to stagger the comprehension of human intellect, was a greater menace to free government than all the amendments of its enemies. He said the attitude of the Republican party toward the territories is another proof that it is unworthy to rule.

"The sisterhood of states," he said, "should make common cause in rebuking the cruel and outrageous crime committed by the Republican party. Impelled by fear the machine may yet admit one state, but the people will understand the motive and should not stay the hand of retribution.

Deceiving the Common People.

"These machine leaders have been and are deceiving the great mass of voters who put them in power. The rank and file of the Republican party wants justice and if only they would examine the record of their representatives the avenging hand of an outraged constituency would strike down these stand pat statesmen and have a new deal as well as a square one."

Reference was made in the house to the long and at times wearying debate in the senate on the railroad rate bill. Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, chairman of the judiciary committee, spoke on pending railroad rate legislation. He was listened to with great interest by both sides. After considering the legal phases of the question he saw that instead of making the bill constitutional by including court review, it would in his opinion make it absolutely valueless to confer upon the court the power to pass upon the reasonableness of the rate.

He contended that congress has the right to fix the rate and he thought the better argument would be that the judicial power cannot interfere unless congress so wills it.

Rate Bill Is Worthless.

"Reasonableness," said Mr. Jenkins, "is an elastic relative term. The carrier initiates the rate. The dissatisfied shipper appeals to the commission, the commission fixes the rate, the dissatisfied carrier appeals to the court. Exclude the question of costs and delay; both important to the shipper, and the absolute worthlessness of the legislation will appear, when the people discover that interstate rates cannot be fixed upon a reasonable basis subject to court review.

"The people are not going to be quieted or abate their interest in this matter. They are thoroughly aroused and in earnest. The servant of the people who fails or refuses to do his duty and come to the relief of the people will be lost in the current of disapproval and will never be found or again return. I deny that demagogues have brought about this condition of affairs. The carrier alone is responsible, absolute defiance of law, selfishness and utter disregard of the rights of the people have marked their course." (Applause.)

Measure Spoiled in Senate.

He thought the house acted more just and reasonable to the carrier than the circumstances and the constitution requires. "Instead of meeting with opposition," he said, "it should have not only met with the approval of the carrier, but it should have been warmly welcomed. No provision should have been made for reasonable and remunerative rates, but it should simply have provided for fixing of the rate, for congress is under no obligation to fix a reasonnable or remunerative rate."

The senate devoted the greater part of the day's session to consideration of the immigration bill, but before it was taken up Senator McCumber made a personal statement contradicting an article printed in the New York Tribune to the effect that the railroad rate bill had been so amended at his instance as to render it ineffective. Previous to that time also the senate adopted a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to consider the course to be pursued in the case of Senator Burton. Speeches on the immigration bill were made by Senators Dillingham, McCreary, Scott, Bacon, Patterson and others.

Senator Knox gave notice of an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill to raise the diplomatic post at Constantinople from a legation to an embassy. The method proposed differs from the usual custom. Under existing law the president is authorized to raise a legation to an embassy when the request comes from a foreign power, but of course this does not prevent congress from taking action without such a request. Turkey has an accredited minister to the United States who has been here three years without having presented his credentials and therefore he has no standing. Under the regulations of the Sublime Porte ambassadors are the only diplomatic representatives permitted to seek an audience with the sultan and therefore the United States has been handicapped in its negotiations with Turkey. It is to correct this that Senator Knox has proposed his amendment.

ADVANCE GUARD STARTS.

Wellman Party Goes to Prepare for Polar Expedition.

Paris, May 23.—Maj. H B. Hersey left Paris last evening for Tromsoe, Norway, where he will meet and conduct to Dane's island the first party of the Wellman polar expedition.

Eighteen joiners will accompany Maj. Hersey to put together the timber and canvas shed in which the dirigible balloon will be housed. All the parts of the shed are numbered and ready to place in position.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Mr. Wellman is expediting the construction of the balloon work in order to be able to leave Paris at the earliest possible moment. One hundred mechanics are engaged in the construction of the motors, 40 men are at work on the envelop, 15 are building sleds and 50 others are at work on various appliances connected with the airship.

HOPE FOR LEPERS

Cure Is Claimed for Three Victims of the Dread Disease.

New Orleans, May 23.—In a lengthy report submitted to Gov. Blanchard by the board of control of the Louisiana Leper home announcement is made for the first time of a definite cure in three cases of leprosy. The cures are mentioned in the reports of Dr. Hopkins, visiting physician, and Dr. Isador Dyer, consulting leperologist. The disease continues to spread in this state and the cases show evidence of a great outbreak. There are centers of infection yet to be investigated.

In some instances the disease has been carried to non-infected points by patients who escaped from the home. The legislature is asked to locate all the points of infection. The members of the board suggest that an appeal be made to the federal government to establish a national hospital for lepers.

NEW ORDER ISSUED

Ruralites Must Display Signals to Facilitate Postal Service.

Washington, May 23.—The fourth assistant postmaster general has issued an order providing that after July 1 next rural delivery carriers, when making their trips, will visit and examine only those boxes for which they have mail for delivery and those on which signals are displayed to indicate that there is mail for dispatch. Those patrons who are now maintaining mail boxes on which there are no signals will be required to secure some sort of device which will serve as a signal to carriers.

By this new arrangemennt it is expected that the delivery and collection of mail along rural free delivery routes will be greatly facilitated.

Painted "Custer's Last Stand."

New York, May 23.—Papers found on the body of a man taken from the East river led to the belief that it was the body of John Mulvaney, the painter of "Custer's Last Stand," a picture which has been exhibited in every large city in the United States. The body was later positively identified as that of the painter by his sister, Mrs. Alice Muldoon. Mulvaney, according to his sister, had been missing from his home in Brooklyn since May 1.

Storers Returning Home.

Vienna, May 23.—Bellamy Storer, the former American ambassador at this court, and Mrs. Storer have gone to Paris. They are going to the United States in the fall.

DEBATE WAS HEATED

Presbyterian General Assembly Takes Up "Book of Forms and Services."

IS DENOUNCED AS PRIESTCRAFT

Dr. Henry Van Dyke Presents Work of Committee in Quiet Way But It Is Immediately Attacked in Formidable Manner by Ministers.

DesMoines, Ia., May 23.—The anticipated debate upon the adoption of the "Book of Forms and Service," recommended by a special committee of the Presbyterian general asembly in session here, materialized late in the afternoon Not in many years has a church assembly been so stirred and the argument became heated from the start. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, chairman of the committee, maintained calm in presenting the report, but the opposition speakers who followed did not. The Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston of Montreal waved a copy of the book and declared: "It smells of priestcraft."

Two hours were consumed in the debate, but no conclusion was reached. Further discussion is to be made a special order at some later session. At times the arguments bordered on discourtesy, despite exhortations that the matter be approached prayerfully. The moderator requested that applause be discontinued, but when Dr. Johnston, stretching himself to his full six feet and four inches, declared that the book smells of priestcraft, the applause broke out in a tremendous roar.

Dr. Van Dyke, arguing for the book, said: "Your committee stands where two seas meet." He then took up the book and explained its adaptability to the service.

Dr. William F. McCauley of Cincinnati, speaking for the opposition, based his arguments principally on the belief that authorization of the book by the general assembly would be interpreted by the churches that the assembly wished its adoption, although it cannot be mandatory. He said that such an authorization might prevent union with the Cumberland church. Mr. McCauley offered a resolution excusing the committee from further work, declaring it inexpedient to make any recommendation on the matter and advising that in case a book of common worship is issued hereafter it shall omit any statement of an authorization by the general assembly. This resolution was referred to the clerk The Rev Dr S. Edward Young of Pittsburg, and Dr. Jesup of New York, spoke for the book and the Rev. Mr. Galloway of Oregon was against it.

The other sessions were devoted otherwise to home missions and in adopting the report of the home missions board the assembly voted that $1,000,000 be set aside for work next year, an increase of $100,000. The assembly also endorsed the Platt bill now in the United States senate for the suppression of polygamy.

STUDENTS IN DISGRACE

Handle Innkeeper Roughly and Trouble Is Brewing.

Andover, Mass., May 23.—Between 15 and 20 boys, students at the Phillips-Andover academy, will be expelled from the school, it is announced, because of their participation in a scheme which resulted in John M. Stewart, the proprietor of the Phillips Inn, being roughly used and thrown into Rabbit pond. This action was taken becausse the boys believed that Stewart had reported one of their number to the faculty for violating the school regulations. When Principal Stearns returned to Andover he began an investigation of the matter, Travers Brown of Chicago, the offending student, having been dismissed in the meantime.

Over 100 students were in the procession which marched to the inn, but according to Principal Stearns, only 15 or 20 actually handled Stewart or were involved in the mixup later in which he was thrown in the pond.

WOMAN ASSASSINATED

Mrs. Anna Stevens of Springfield, O., Called to Her Door and Shot.

Hamilton, O., May 23.—Mrs. Anna Stevens, 40, was assassinated last night. She was called to the door of her home, 1122 East avenue and shot in the right eye Death was instant.

The police later arrested her husband, Charles Stevens, a gardener, from whom she was separated, on a charge of murder. He was hiding in a farmhouse.

Two More Auto Victims.

Westbury, L. I., May 23.—While running at a rate of 40 miles an hour a big touring automobile belonging to P. F. Collier dashed into an eastbound express train at a depot crossing here. The two occupants of the machine, George Gabriel, the chauffeur, and Frederick Whitehead, a valet in the Collier family, were instantly killed and the machine was wrecked. The men were on their way to the Meadowbrook club.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER

Plucky Schoolteacher Holds Commencements Without Graduates.

Marion, O., May 23.—Graduating orations from the brazen throat of a phonograph and without a pupil in the graduating class, were the features of commencement exercises at the little red schoolhouse in Sells Corners

When Roy Prettyman was hired as teacher he was told the job was good for two months, at $35 a month. A month ago the last pupil was taken out of the school by his father, George Snare, one of the directors. Snare suggested that Prettyman close up his school.

The teacher said he would if he were paid for his two months. Snare said the board would not stand for that Prettyman decided to continue the work, and for several weeks he had been opening the school, ringing the bell, and waiting for the pupils, who came not.

When the term was over, Prettyman asked for his $70, but Snare refused. Then Prettyman said he would hold commencement exercises and demand his money.

16 Counties Endorse Bryan.

Lima, O., May 23.—William Jennings Bryan was endorsed for president here by the Democratic judicial committee of 16 counties of Northwest Ohio. The resolutions which were adopted with cheering, declare that Bryan would have been renominated and elected in 1904 had the trusts not stolen the nomination from him and that the national Democracy will nominate him in 1908 by acclamation.

Two Killed by Passenger Train.

Columbus Grove, O., May 23.—A Nickel Plate passenger train instantly killed Eldon Van Buskirk, a farmer, of Leipsic, and his farmhand, Ira Graham. The men were returning home from Leipsic. A freight train at West Leipsic pulled out of the way and the men did not notice the approach of the passenger train. They were thrown over 100 feet and terribly cut and mangled.

Prominent Politician Dead.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 23.—Albert Millar, county solicitor and Republican leader of Dauphin county, died suddenly of apoplexy at Lebanon, where he had gone on legal business. Mr. Millar was stricken in the Philadelphia & Reading railroad station and was taken to the Lebannon sanitarium, where he died in an hour.

Prof. Matteucci Off Duty.

Naples, May 23.—That which the recent awful eruption of Mt Vesuvius could not accomplish the torrents of mud resulting from the floods of the last few days have brought about. The mud has so surrounded the Royal observatory and obstructed ingress and egress so that Director Matteucci, his assistants and the carbineers under him have abandoned their post and come to this city temporarily.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

Club	W	L	Pct	Club	W	L	Pct
Chicago	25	12	676	Cincinnati	18	20	.344
New York	22	11	667	St. Louis	14	19	.424
Pittsburg	18	18	581	Boston	12	21	.364
Phila.	20	15	571	Brooklyn	9	24	265

Tuesday—Pittsburg 1, Boston 0; New York 8, Chicago 2; Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 4; Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 0.

American League Standing.

Club	W	L	Pct	Club	W	L	Pct
Phila	20	9	690	St Louis	15	15	500
Cleveland	17	9	654	Chicago	13	14	.481
New York	15	13	536	Washington	13	16	448
Detroit	15	13	536	Boston	6	25	.194

Tuesday—Detroit 6, Boston 3; New York 8, Chicago 2; Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 5; St. Louis 6, Washington 4.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, May 22.—Indications of a break in drouth conditions in the southwest had a weakening effect today on the local wheat market. Final quotations on the July option were down ¾c. Corn was off ½ @ ⅝. Oats showed a loss of ⅜ @ ½. Closing quotations: Wheat, July, 82⅝; corn, July, 47⅝; oats, July, 33½@33⅝.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—MAY 21.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 56@56½; new high mixed, 60@61; new yellow ear, 62½@63.

Oats—No. 2 white, 38@38½; No. 3, 37½@37¾.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $15.25@15.50; No 1 clover, $11.25@15.50; No. 1 mixed, $11.75@12.25.

Eggs—Selected, 17@18.

Butter—Prints, 23@23½; tubs, 22½ 23; dairy, 15@16.

Cheese—New York full cream, new 10@10½; Ohio full cream, 10@10½;

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5 65@6; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $4.50@5; fat smooth, dry fed, light steers, $4.75@5 25; choice milch cows, $40@55; good, fat smooth handy butchers' bulls, $4@4.65; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.75@4.75; feed steers, common to good quality, $3@4; fair to choice stockers, $2.85@3.75.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $6 50@7; veals, fair to good, $5.50@6.25; heavy and thin calves, $3@4.50.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6.75@6.80; choice medium weights, $6.75@6.80; best heavy yorkers. $6.75@6.80; good light yorkers, $6.75@6.80; pigs, good to prime, $6.60@6.70.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.60@5.90; good to choice mixed, $5.40@5.60; fair to good mixed, $4.50@5.25; culls and common, $2@4.

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NO ATTEMPT TO OPEN MINES.

Rumors of Amicable Settlement of Differences.

PLUM RUN CENTER OF TROUBLE

Operators Have Seventy-five Guards, Reinforced by Hotchkiss and Gattling Guns—Miners Will Oppose Strike Breakers Entering Mines and a Battle is Expected.

Smithfield, O., May 23.—Plum Run will be the center in the struggle between the operators and the miners of this district, unless the strike ends within a short time. It was expected that the United States Coal Company would make the effort to start its mine there non-union Tuesday, as all preliminary arrangements had been completed, but it was learned that Superintendent T. B. Cox received peremptory orders, coming directly from the Ohio Operators' Association, not to make the attempt.

A prominent operator is authority for the statement that it was not because of lack of men or protection that the Plum Run mine did not start, and he intimated that a movement has been started which may result in an amicable agreement between the opposing forces.

That trouble would have resulted from an attempt to start the Plum Run mine is almost certain. One hundred of the two hundred and fifty men employed there have left, to take employment elsewhere, but those remaining express their determination to prevent non-union men from taking the places. They used moral suasion with some success Sunday, when they induced sixteen out of thirty-four strike breakers to turn back. The company has a force of forty-five men, however, and they are amply protected. There are seventy-five guards distributed in such a way that a visitor cannot get within one hundred yards of the tipple and other mining property.

In addition there is a Hotchkiss gun mounted and another gun, said to be a Gatling, ready for use. Superintendent Cox's life has been threatened, but he professes to feel no fear. His home is under heavy guard, however. It is stated that miners from Crow Hollow, Dillonvale and Bush Run will move to Plum Run in large numbers if an attempt is made to start the mine.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Czar Expresses Regret Over Killing of American Consul.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—In response to a formal request made by Ambassador Meyer to the foreign office, on the subject of the assassination of William H. Stuart, the American vice consul at Batoum, the ambassador has received from Foreign Minister Iswolsky a note written in his own hand, expressing the government's deep regret at the murder, and also stating that the viceroy of the Caucasus had been ordered to make the most rigid investigation of the crime and apprehend and punish the assassins.

VETERANS IN A COLLISION.

Seventy Injured on Street Cars at Lafayette, Ind.

Lafayette, Ind., May 23.—(By Associated Press.)—One man was killed and nearly seventy old soldiers injured in a collision on the Lafayette Battle Ground electric road today. Both cars were crowded with veterans attending the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Charles Roudebush, motorman of the southbound car, was killed, and M. O Earner, conductor, slightly hurt. Both cars were demolished. It is believed that all the injured will recover.

KILLED LITTLE SISTER.

Children Found an Old Revolver in Their Home.

Pittsburg, May 23.—(By Associated Press.)—Catherine Clutter, aged 4, was shot and killed at Homestead today by her brother Wiley, aged 6. The children found an old revolver, not known to be loaded, and the boy pulled the trigger. The parents are nearly crazed with grief.

B. & O. Excursion to Cleveland.

Sunday, May 27 leave Massillon 7:20 a. m. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:30 p. m. $1 return trip.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Alfonso and His Bride

Character Sketch of Spain's Boy King and Princess Victoria Eugenie

Fun Loving Monarch, the Only Bourbon on a European Throne—Full of Life and Fond of Madcap Pranks—Cool When in Peril—Mixes Freely With His People, Who Love Him For His Kindness. His Bride a Court Beauty and Already Popular

THE king of Spain is to be married. Perhaps several thousand columns too much of gush have been printed about the affair, yet it is not without interest. The importance of the event does not inhere in the young man himself, who seems ordinary enough, but in his position and in what he stands for. Nearly everybody gets married at least once, and nothing much is said about the matter, but everybody is not the symbol of a nation. Alfonso de Bourbon as an individual is a youth of fair education, of somewhat sporty proclivities and of quite a few very human impulses withal, but Alfonso XIII., king of Spain and with a formidable array of other more or less moribund titles, is quite another thing. He is the representative of some millions of human beings, and it is on their account that we consider him. Human brotherhood is about the most conspicuous and important fact in this our age, and it is because of our kindred feeling to the people of Spain, good and kindly for the most part, that we take cognizance of him who is their emblem. Personally most of us would prefer that the king business were ended everywhere, but each realm to its own taste.

Democracy to Conquer Nations.

Alfonso is the only Bourbon occupying a throne in Europe. France got rid of that tribe some time ago. It was not the family, however, against which France was rebelling, but the whole monarchist regime. She was no more happy under Louis Philippe or Napoleon the Little than she had been under the old dynasty. What she wanted was a republic, and she got it. When a people make up their minds to have a new deal in government they generally manage to have their way. It is about time for another revolution of the wheel in the direction of republicanism, and when it comes there will be several more thrones go down into the dust heap.

There are signs of that sort in Russia even now. Liberty does not go backward. Man is to come to his own and is to govern himself in all climes. Democracy, not only in politics, but in industry, is to conquer the nations. The world is to be republican. Traditions, forms, institutions and all else that stand in the way of individual evolution and social brotherhood must give way before the onward march of man. This will be true in Spain, let us believe, as it will be everywhere else. In the meantime, however, we must have Alfonsos, and these Alfonsos will give and be given in marriage.

Let it be said to the credit of the present occupant of the Spanish throne that he seems to be very much of a human being. He has red blood in his veins, which, after all, is the only sort of blood worth artery room in the human system. There is a tradition, it is true, about a sort of blood called "line," which must gain its color from anaemia—at any rate, it is not much esteemed by the twentieth century man and woman. The good old fashioned kind of life fluid that is pumped by a heart full of human kindliness, that abounds with vitality and energy, that makes its possessor glad to be on earth and kindred to all of the sons of men, that kind of blood is worth all it takes to make and replenish it, and of this the boy king of Spain seems to have his share. He keeps the dried up mummies about his court in a continual state of collapse because he insists on breaking through formalities and conventionalities. In other words, he is alive, and a live man is a joy anywhere, even on a Bourbon throne.

Driving his automobile till he makes his courtiers gasp in fear of their lives, climbing mountains till he wears out guides, dancing all night in plebeian dance halls, doing kindly deeds to peasants, flouting his ministers if they do not please him, flirting with half of the princesses of Europe, playing madcap pranks, getting soldiers out at midnight to parade, showing an easy self possession in the face of attempts on his life, storming tempestuously when attempts are made to restrain him and generally enjoying life in spite of royal red tape, these are a few of the things by means of which this slim young king has set Spain and most of the rest of Europe agog.

Imitator of the Kaiser.

One of the king's fads is to carry a camera, with which he continually takes views of scenes and people. For another thing, he is a good shot and is particularly fond of hunting. He is democratic and goes about the streets of Madrid freely. He speaks four languages outside of his own, and his English is said to be almost without accent. He has made it a point to become versed in political economy and insists on familiarizing himself with all questions relating to his government rather than to be content with the mere word of his ministers. He drove one unpopular cabinet from power, though at the time it was said that his reason for doing so was pique at the objection of the prime minister to the royal automobile scorching. At any rate, the act made him popular with the masses. He boxes, fences, plays billiards and makes love. He is said to be an admirer of Emperor William of Germany, whom he seeks to imitate. The greatest compliment ever paid Alfonso was that contained in the statement that he is more like an American boy than a king.

When visiting President Loubet of France a bomb was exploded near Alfonso's carriage, presumably by some of those anarchists who seek to amuse themselves by king killing. Turning to his attendants, Alfonso cried: "Reassure yourselves, gentlemen. This is nothing." Then to the frightened crowd he added: "Calm yourselves. This is nothing." Afterward he told President Loubet that this was the fourth attempt on his life.

At another time when the king was walking in the Prado a bull broke from the herd and scattered consternation among the pedestrians and equipages. Quickly drawing a revolver, Alfonso laid the animal low by two or three well directed shots. This would not have been particularly remarkable in anybody else, but as the king did it society was set all a-flutter. That bull should have felt highly honored in being the recipient of the royal bullets. Here is a kodak incident: Alfonso one day took several snapshots of a pretty American girl, who grew highly indignant, and rushing to the camera threw it on the ground with the ejaculation, "How dare you?" An attendant interposed and said, "Madam, this is the king of Spain." "It makes no difference who he is," said the irate young lady. "This is the seventh time he has photographed me. I call that insulting, and I want him to know it." Then the king got into the game. "Tell her we thought her remarkably pretty," he said to the attendant. "That's our excuse. Beg her pardon and say that after this the pictures shall not be developed." This occurrence not only reveals royal dexterity, but teaches us to appreciate the independence of the American girl.

ALFONSO XIII. AND HIS QUEEN.

"We Ought to Be Friends."

When young Alfonso visited one of the smaller Spanish towns the alcalde tried to deliver a laboriously prepared speech of welcome, but broke down and stammered lamely. The king waited one or two embarrassed moments, when with a merry smile he broke in: "You, Senor Alcalde, are evidently only a beginner in your trade of speechmaking, but, then, I am only a beginner also in my trade of being king. We ought to be friends."

While in Paris Alfonso asked the president of the chamber of deputies if he ever had to be severe in the exercise of authority. The president said that he had only applied the censure once or twice. "And for what reason?" inquired the king. "For speaking ill of the republic," replied the president. "Oh," said Alfonso, "if I applied the censure to all who speak ill of me I should have nothing else to do."

The king was greeted by one delegation in the French capital, all the members of which were decorated with the order of Charles IV. of Spain. "I see," he said, "that you all wear the same decoration that I do, but with this difference, gentlemen—that you have earned yours, whereas I got mine through no especial merit of my own."

Instances of His Kindness.

Alfonso on meeting some poor peasants on the road looking for work took them into his automobile, carried them to the next town and interceded in their behalf. At another time his car frightened a team of mules so that the driver was thrown out. Taking the man into his motor, Alfonso headed off and stopped the mules and saw the man again safely on his way. A poor woman on trying to hand the king a petition on the street was roughly handled by a policeman. Alfonso reprimanded the officer, spoke kindly to the woman and took the petition. When the young monarch heard that people were starving in Andalusia he gave up a projected tour to France and ordered that the money for the trip be used to buy bread for the needy. At the time the Madrid reservoirs broke Alfonso mounted a swift horse and rode to the scene of the disaster, helped organize the work of rescue, then rode back to the palace, where he was due to preside over a council of his ministers. As he seated himself at the head of the table the minister of the interior pompously began, "Sire, it is my sad duty to inform you that this morning a terrible accident"— "Never mind," said the king. "I was there." It is by such little deeds as these that Alfonso XIII. has endeared himself to his people.

The king is only twenty years of age. He was born six months after the death of his father and thus was king from his birth, but until two years ago was under the regency of his mother, Queen Christina. Alfonso is really not a Spaniard at all, but is of French and Austrian descent. He is rather tall, but slight of build, quick and athletic. He rides well and is an adept at many sports. He is dark, with a bright eye, large nose, thick under lip and slightly receding chin. His face is amiable and, while slightly willful, is not particularly strong. But then he is young and may show more strength with age. Rulers, like whisky, are better when old.

A Court Beauty.

The prospective queen of Spain is Princess Ena of Battenberg, niece of King Edward; also niece of Prince Louis, who brought a British fleet over here not long since. Ena has more names—Victoria, Julia, Eugenie and possibly some others. One of them she got from Queen Victoria, of whom she was a favorite grandchild. Another is from her godmother, ex-Queen Eugenie. The princess is eighteen and seems just a sweet, red cheeked, healthy English girl, who is nearly six feet in height and weighs almost 200 pounds. She is said to be a court beauty and is already popular in Spain. There are whispers that she was in love with a British nobleman, but that King Edward insisted on her becoming the wife of the Spanish king when the state of that young man's heart was made manifest. It is also related that Ena wept on giving up her Protestant faith for that of Spain's king. There are doubtless heartbreaks even under royal purple. We have no right to assume perhaps that there was such in this case, for on the surface all the royal wooing has gone as "merry as a marriage bell."

There seems something of poetic justice in the fact that a Battenberg should become a queen, for when Princess Beatrice married Henry of Battenberg all the courts of Europe thought the alliance beneath her. Henry's mother, you know, was not royal. Now that his child is to occupy a throne, the other royalties do not quite approve. By the way, Ena will be officially known as Queen Victoria. May she live up to the name.

All those who enjoy kingly weddings should make the most of the present event, for it is not impossible at no distant day the progress of the world will take us past that stage.

J. A. EDGERTON.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

A TASK FOR GIRLS.

To Make a Pretty and Convenient Little Pincushion.

A very pretty and convenient little pin and needle cushion for a little girl's room or bureau may be made by taking six pieces, each five inches in length, of ordinary skirt braid, three pieces of a light color and three of a darker, harmonizing shade. Overseam them together with neat small stitches along the selvage and then fringe an inch at each end, as shown in Fig. 1.

Now overseam the dark edge to the light of the side pieces, featherstitch

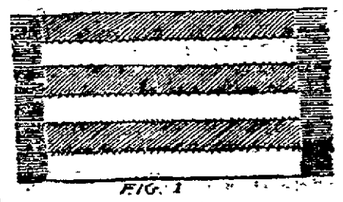


FIG. 1

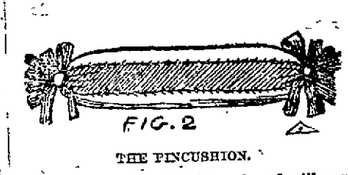


FIG. 2

THE PINCUSHION.

each seam with bright colored silk on the right side, and you will have a little round case open at each end. Stuff this with bits of yarn, of flannel or of any kind of small woolen pieces; never use cotton or cotton goods for this purpose, as needles and pins will not go through it.

Run a drawing string around just inside each fringe, draw the strings up and fasten them, and tie pieces of very narrow ribbon in little bows on each end, as shown in Fig. 2.

Pink and white, blue and white, violet and white, crimson and gold, or two shades of any one color make pretty combinations.

A CARD TRICK.

You Can Only Play It, Though, With the Picture Cards.

It will be found upon examining a pack of cards that the white margin round the court cards almost invariably differs in width at the opposite ends. The difference is frequently very trifling, but is still sufficiently noticeable when pointed out and may be made available for a trick which, though absurdly simple, has puzzled many. The performer places four court cards of the same rank—say four queens—in a row, face upward, taking care that the wider margin of the cards is all one way. After inviting one of the company to turn round lengthways one or more of the cards during his absence he leaves the room. On returning he can readily distinguish which card has been so turned, as the wider margin of the card will now be where the narrower margin was originally, and vice versa. There is so little chance of the trick being discovered that it may, contrary to the general rule, be repeated if desired. Should the performer repeat it it is better not to replace the cards already turned, as this might give a clew to the secret, but to choose from other court cards.

A Little Experiment.

Lay a piece of oilcloth on the carpet in your room and let the room get good and warm. Wait several hours, if you wish, until everything in the room has had a chance to reach the same temperature. Then touch your bare foot to the carpet and the oilcloth in turn, and the oilcloth will be found much the colder of the two.

You know that the oilcloth cannot really be colder than the carpet, for they are both subject to the same degree of heat and must necessarily be of the same temperature. Why, then, should the oilcloth seem to be so much colder? It is simply because it is a good conductor of heat, while the carpet is not. To put it more plainly, the oilcloth carries the heat away from your foot so fast that it gives you a cold sensation, but the carpet carries hardly any of the heat away.

Water and Ice.

Did you ever think how good for us it is that ice is lighter than water, so that it floats on the surface? Everything that we know of expands with heat and contracts with cold except water. Boiling water, if allowed to cool, will become smaller in bulk only until it reaches a certain point—39 degrees F.—and then it begins to expand again until it turns into ice. And as ice is lighter than water it floats on the surface. Can you imagine what would be the result if water got smaller by freezing instead of larger? Simply this, that all the lakes and ponds would be so filled with ice that they would not thaw out in even the hottest summer, for they would begin to freeze at the bottom and the ice would continue to form all the way to the top.

Friday.

It's heaps of fun to be a boy
When Friday comes along.
That day a boy don't mind a bit
No matter what goes wrong.

Sometimes on Fridays we are good,
A regular model class.
The teacher smiles at 3 and says,
"The first line rise and pass."

We get our hats; our books we strap,
And, whistling a tune,
We hurry out. There's nothing like
A Friday afternoon.

You say it's odd that Friday should
A part so noted play?
Just ask a boy. He'll tell you why—
The next is Saturday.

—Youth's Companion.

KITCHEN APRONS.

Have Them of Rubber, Oilcloth or Waterproof Material.

One of those housekeeping geniuses who manage to do their work with the least labor has borrowed an idea in aprons from her son, an amateur photographer.

He spoiled his clothes with the evil smelling chemicals in which amateur photographers revel until in a burst of inspiration it occurred to him to tie a piece of waterproof goods around his waist during his developing work.

His clothes were spared and his mother furnished with an idea.

She gradually banished from the kitchen wardrobe all the checks, denim and ticking aprons in which she had hitherto taken pride.

She replaced them with smaller number of oilcloth and waterproof aprons, long skirted, bibbed, sleeved and pocketed.

In these no form of kitchen work, no matter how "moist and unpleasant," could spoil or stain the dress beneath.

When the aprons were soiled no elaborate washing and ironing were necessary. They were as easily cleaned as a child's slate with a sponge and dry cloth. The maid of all work was also furnished with them, and beneath them she could wear a clean muslin apron and thus be ready to answer the doorbell at a second's notice by the simple process of slipping off the upper covering.—New York Press.

BUYING GLOVES.

Tests Which Will Aid You In Making Your Selection.

Many women buy their gloves carelessly. They do not examine the glove and later find to their sorrow that the glove that seemed pretty and effective off the hand is badly made and of poor material.

"In selecting a pair of gloves," said a glove saleswoman, "the best plan is to test the kid by stretching it. Take the side seams between the thumbs and fingers and pull. If the kid is soft and pliable, the pores small, even and not specially noticeable and the glove immediately takes on its original shape, it gives evidence of not only being elastic and therefore full of new life, but of being of a fairly good quality. The heavy walking gloves can be tried in the same way, but as sure a test as any is in smelling them, and if there is a rather fragrant odor like that of Russian leather, they, too, should be all right. The stitching in the seams should all be carefully examined to see that it is perfect and that there are none sewed so close to the edges that they will tear out. If well made they should have a small gore between each of the fingers."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Charcoal tied in a bag and dropped into the cistern will purify the water.

When lemons have become hard and dry immerse them in cold water. They will soon become quite soft and ready to use.

The most practical use for old corks is to make a low fire burn up. Empty spools are also good kindling, and neither should be allowed to accumulate in any quantity.

Use cold boiled sweet potato for baiting rat or mouse traps, and you will find it much more effective than cheese or bacon rind or any of the time honored baits.

In buying draperies consider the size of your room. Heavy, imposing ones makes a small room look stuffy, while airy, diaphanous hangings are out of place in a very large room.

Soda should never be dissolved in hot water, because if it is some of the gases would then be liberated and wasted, and a greater amount of soda would be needed to make good this waste than if the soda were dissolved in cold water.

Devonshire Meat Pie.

Remove the meat from a knuckle of veal. Put the bones in a kettle, cover with cold water and add one slice of onion, one slice of carrot, a bit of bay leaf, a sprig of parsley, twelve peppercorns and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Then heat slowly to the boiling point. Add the veal, and let simmer until the meat is tender. Remove the meat, and reduce stock to two cupfuls. Put a one-half pound slice of lean raw ham in a frying pan, cover with lukewarm water and let stand on the back of the range for one hour. Brown four tablespoonfuls of butter, add four tablespoonfuls of flour, and when well browned pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the two cupfuls of stock. Then add veal and ham, each cut into cubes, and let simmer for twenty minutes. Put in a serving dish and cover with a top made of puff paste of correct size. It is much better to bake the paste separately, and cover the pie just before sending to the table.—Miss Farmer in Woman's Home Companion.

Denim as Floor Covering.

Figured denims have proved wonderfully satisfactory for making all sorts of inexpensive furnishings, the newest use of all being for a floor covering. The discovery was an outcome of necessity, as so many household necessities are. There was a little room which was carpeted with one of those utter monstrosities in which cabbage roses of a violent pink were blooming only too luxuriantly. The little woman who inhabited it was driven to despair every time she looked at it and finally to invention. She took plain blue denim and made a rug of it, finishing it with a wide border of figured denim—the same shade of blue for a foundation, with the weave shifted to throw the lighter threads to the surface here and there in set figures. Tacked into place, which meant over that carpet, it changed the whole character of the room.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

BUSINESS COLLEGE

BESIDES giving thousands of bright boys a modest spending money (some earn $15.00 a week) we teach our boys salesmanship, that quality that commands such high salaries in the modern business world. A Brooklyn insurance man, whose son sells THE POST, writes us:

"You are probably conducting the best business college on earth, for you are not dealing with theories but with cold facts in practice, based upon your excellent methods for encouraging and helping boys in every way."

¶ Boys who want to make money, boys who want to be taught how to win, by one of the most successful business firms in the world—these are the boys we want to hear from. We can teach you how to "play the game" and you make good money while you are learning. It doesn't cost you a cent to start—for we furnish the first supply of magazines free and you can buy your next supply with the sales of the first.

¶ We have a booklet that tells about some of our boys—the money they have made, the extra prizes they have won and how they gained success. If you are a "success boy"—made of the right stuff—we want you to write us—right now.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
1728 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ice Cream Soda Water.

Hammocks, Base Ball Goods, Drugs.
All the Best. Prices the Lowest.

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.

A Battle In the Sea.

Did you ever see bluefish charge a school of menhaden at sea? That is something worth seeing. The bluefish throw their lines forward until they almost surround the menhaden, and they attack them flank and rear. The menhaden fairly make the water boil in their efforts to escape, while all around the enemy is at them tearing relentlessly. Into all this commotion comes a great shark. It's a picnic for the shark, a school of menhaden all herded up for its benefit. It swims leisurely into the midst of them, opens its mouth and takes in half a dozen menhaden at a gulp. It swims around and bites out half a dozen more from the school. It gorges itself without effort. But the menhaden are not nearly as much disturbed by the presence of the monster swimming about among them as they are by the charging bluefish. The shark takes half a dozen fish or more at a bite, while the bluefish only bites a piece out of a single fish, but there is only one shark, while there may be thousands of bluefish plunging and tearing incessantly and killing and maiming at every stroke. The shark's a brute, but under such circumstances the menhaden have less of fear than they have of contempt for him.

A Photographic Warning.

The following story of a young lady living in the country who came to London to be photographed is told by M. A. P. and vouched for by a well known London photographer. After some days the lady, Miss B., was informed that the photograph was not a success, and another sitting was suggested. This she agreed to, but again was informed that the photograph was a failure. There was a third sitting. In two days' time she received an urgent letter from the photographer asking her to come up to his studio and to bring a friend with her. Miss B. went, accompanied by her mother, and was shown the amazing results of the three sittings. The pictures of the girl herself were quite good, but in each plate there was to be seen standing behind her the figure of a man holding a dagger in his uplifted hand. The features, though faint, were clearly discernible, and Miss B. recognized them as those of her fiancee, an officer in the Indian army. The effect of this experience was so great that after a few days she wrote out to India, breaking off the engagement.

Threats.

I consider it a mark of great prudence in a man to abstain from threats or any contemptuous expressions, for neither of these weaken the enemy, but threats make him more cautious, and the other excites his hatred and a desire to revenge himself.—Machiavelli.

Too Sweet.

Mrs. Beach—Here is a letter from Charles. Mr. Beach—Read it. Mrs. Beach (reading)—My dearest, darlingest mother. Mr. Beach—Great heavens! The scoundrel needs more money.

He Was the Limit.

Gladys—Yes, she is going to take him for better or worse. Don't you think she is foolish? Dolly—No; he couldn't be worse!—New York Press.

GRADUATION PRESENTS !

We have this season the daintiest and most complete assortment of graduation presents it never been our privilege to show.

Watches,
Rings,
Jewelry.

Expert engraving Free.

HAWVER,
Jeweler & Optician,
No. 17 S. Erie, Massillon, O.

LOTS FOR SALE ! !

A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at $200.

A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.

One lot on Clay alley $300.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Opera Block over Hawvers.
Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

For Sale.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the removal of the obstruction in river north of Short East street bridge, Massillon, will be received at the office of the Stark County Commissioners, until June 7, at 10 a. m. Specifications on file in county auditor's office. The right reserved by the commissioners to reject any or all bids.

Hill, Hay and Burnhemer,
Commissioners.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Elfield, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated "Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond, G. P. A., Wisconsin Central Ry., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

B. & O. Sunday Excursion.

Commencing May 27th at very low round trip rates.

"Suffered day and night the torment of itching piles. Nothing helped me until I used Doan's Ointment. It cured me permanently."—Hon. John R. Garrett, Mayor, Guard, Ala.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The clover meadow habit, like that of a good disposition, is one that should be continually cultivated.

If the fine buildings on wornout eastern farms could be exchanged for their value in good western soil, both the east and the west would be benefited.

People as they average do whatever they have to do a great deal better and more cheerfully than a few privileged critics in this world give them credit for.

The English sparrow is insectivorous for a few days just as its young are hatching and only then. It is because of this simple fact and the further fact that the sparrow is an enemy of other birds that it is not included in the protective laws of the different states.

The best performance with a King road drag which has come to our notice was the covering of a mile of road to a width of twenty-five feet in an hour and a half. The drag in question was made of 8 by 8 timbers ten feet long and was pulled by four horses.

Carefully conducted experiments in the spraying of potatoes show that while the cost of thorough spraying during the season is but from $4 to $6 an acre it has resulted in an average gain of about $23 per acre during a period of three years over corresponding fields that were left unsprayed.

A lady friend of the writer who lost a fine lace handkerchief on her lawn a short time ago on making search for the same glanced into a nearby tree and saw that the missing article had been deftly wrought into the foundation of a mourning dove's nest. It is hardly likely that the use of the handkerchief in the building of the nest was due to any conscious aristocratic tendencies in this particular family of birds.

The full value of the vegetables and fruit from the family garden is never fully realized unless there's a Jersey cow co-operating. Her product in the shape of milk, cream and butter puts the finishing touches on succulent vegetables and juicy fruits, adding a hundredfold to their palatability. The writer's old bossy and the strawberry bed will be in full conjunction about the middle of June, and it is a season that is looked forward to almost as much as Christmas.

Field beans often make a desirable crop to plant on portions of the farm which may be somewhat run down or for one reason or another cannot be got in shape in time for other crops. The ground should be put in good condition and the beans drilled in with the corn planter. If the vines are not of a variety or the ground is not so rich as to make to rank growth of vine the field may be gone over with the planter a second time, which will leave the rows about a foot and ten inches apart. If the field is planted in this way the cultivating will have to be done with a fine toothed single horse cultivator. The beans should be planted about June 1 in latitude 42, the late planting reducing the injury of the weevil to practically nothing.

In behalf of the good housewife we wish to say that if the farm proprietor has all the latest machinery and conveniences for doing the outdoor work he should see that she is provided in as large a measure with labor saving conveniences in doing the work of the household, a handy supply of hard and soft water, an abundance of dry wood and kindling, ample cupboard room, a first class cook stove with good draft and other aids that contribute so much in lightening the burden of household duties. You man there, how is the woman of the house provided in these respects? There is no equity in compelling the wife to go seven or eight rods for cobs, coal and water when you ride the gang plow or operate the lever on an up to date manure spreader.

The health of animals as well as that of human beings seems to be very materially affected by a change of climate and food conditions. As illustrating this fact we note a number of instances in which horses raised in the upper Mississippi valley and badly afflicted with the heaves have been quickly and permanently cured by removal to North Dakota and the Canadian northwest. From what we can learn of the matter this result seems to be due in part to a difference in climatic condition and in part to a difference in the quality of hay and grass, that of the territory mentioned being practically free from mustiness and dust, which seriously aggravates if it does not cause this ailment in horses. A shipment of horses from the locality in which the writer lives contained a "heavey" horse, sound and good in other respects, which was bought at $75 and sold for twice that amount after a six weeks' recuperation in North Dakota.

Animals, like people, appreciate and should receive kind and considerate treatment. It is a form of investment that fetches good returns.

If you want to get the best work out of the boy, let him have half a day off now and then to play ball and give him half a dollar to blow in on the next circus.

The fellow who couldn't find time to carefully test his seed corn will shortly be wasting from three to five hours each day in cultivating from 50 to 75 per cent of a full stand and withal not be able to see the point.

It is surprising what wonderful results can be obtained from a judicious use of a little paint, varnish, wall paper, hammer and nails during this renovating season. A lot can be accomplished in one rainy day.

It is seldom that one gets a lot of blessings in this world without giving something in return. If you want your flowers to blossom you'll have to keep them picked. Neglect your opportunities, and they will go to seed.

That dairyman who in addition to all his other necessary work pumped by hand the daily water supply for his herd of twenty cows operated his business at a tremendous economic disadvantage. There is a saving that is wasteful and economies that are expensive.

Some good housewives that we know of keep a supply of canned vegetables and canned meats on hand so that in time of emergency they may have some source to which they may turn. The fruits, vegetables, fish and meat which come this way can be converted quickly into many delicate and palatable dishes, and they are always sure to hit the popular appetite.

While the asparagus may be closely cut during the early part of the season without injury to the bed, when the demand for the table is over the shoots remaining should be allowed to grow to full maturity and seed, very few, if any, sprays being cut off for decoration. We have known of fine beds being practically ruined through a cutting of the full grown plant in late summer for decorative purposes.

If there is an ugly patch of burdock on your premises take an hour or more, as the case may be, some rainy day and begin the work of extermination. A method we have found very successful is to take a sharp spade and carefully cut the root of each plant about three inches below the surface of the ground. While this will not catch those which start from the seed this season, it will fix the patriarchs of the patch, while the little fellows can be given similar treatment later in the season.

Experiments made at the Cornell university experiment station in orcharding several years ago proved that it took more fertility from the soil to produce twenty average crops of apples than to produce twenty average crops of wheat. It will be readily seen that in view of this fact not only should no secondary crops be grown in the orchard which will rob the soil, but that the trees should be heavily fertilized where possible. It is this pull of the trees on the fertility of the soil that makes clover and alfalfa ideal orchard crops.

It is seldom that one who has always had a garden and enjoyed its abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables realizes how large a part of the family bill of fare it furnishes or the value of the products which are got from it until he moves to a large city or is otherwise so situated as to be forced to rely entirely upon the grocer or peddler. In addition to being compelled to pay cash for what before cost little or nothing, the quality and freshness of the store or peddled products are usually much inferior to those got from the home garden but an hour or two before they are prepared for the table. A careful accounting of the different items of household expense would show the garden patch to be credited with a much larger amount than we are wont to think.

We noted in a recent country drive what may rightly be termed an instance of horticultural sacrilege—some fifty fine hard maple trees from every one of which four or five large limbs had been cut during the month of March, with the result that the life-blood of the trees had been wantonly spilled, in some cases the dried sap showing in three and four inch strips all the way to the ground. In some instances limbs five inches through were sawed off, the weight of them causing them to break and split down before the saw got through. Aside from practically ruining the looks of the trees, which were symmetrical and for twenty years past have furnished a wealth of golden autumn glory, we doubt seriously if many of them will survive the treatment above described. On the supposition that a certain amount of trimming was desirable, it should have been done in any month in the whole year rather than March, at which time the sap flows most freely and pruning is attended with the greatest loss of vitality. Trimming of all shade trees is as a rule best done after the leaves are out, when the flow of sap is practically over, but at a time when the tree is making rapid growth and wounds will heal quickly. When it is necessary to cut off limbs of any size the stub should be painted over with two or three coats of paint to exclude the moisture and air and prevent the development of fungi. It is not our aim in what has been said above to discourage judicious pruning, but simply to emphasize the necessity of doing the work at the proper time.

THE SUNDAY REST.

The quite generally accepted and recognized practice employers, business men and workaday folks in general have of observing the Sabbath as a day of rest and recuperation without question traces its origin to the injunction in the Hebrew decalogue, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Whatever may be our view as to the authority of the Scripture message and our recognition of the necessity of obedience to the command as given, experience convinces us that there was a fundamental principle of physical life underlying the command or it would not have been spoken. We like to think that beneath every command of God was an underlying reason why it should have been given, that work on the seventh day was wrong not because and only when it had been prohibited, but that it was prohibited because it violated a fundamental principle of physical life, the necessity for rest and change, and was therefore wrong. In way of supporting the view here presented it has been proved by actual test in the life of more than one nation that work prosecuted without periodic rest days and covering a considerable period of time has resulted in decreasing the capacity and economic efficiency of workmen so employed, proving beyond question that the man who works six days and rests one can do more and better work than his fellow who works during the seven without any let up. While a violation of the command to rest one day in seven is not often accompanied with immediate disastrous effects, there is little doubt that many cases of physical, nervous and mental breakdown are largely traceable to a practical disregard of the above command, a failure to realize the health and nerve restoring power of change and recreation. The command given included, besides the employer, the manservant, the maidservant, the ox, the ass and the stranger who might be within his gates.

A TRAVELING SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

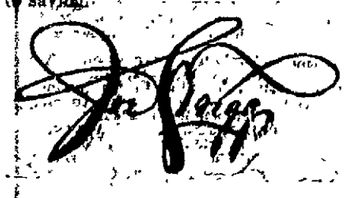
Cornell university in New York will this summer make an entirely new and somewhat unique departure in its agricultural work. Following a petition signed by seventeen students who were desirous of becoming acquainted with agricultural conditions existing in different portions of the United States, the college will send out a special car, fitted with the accommodations for the housing and study equipment of the students during their trip. It has been styled a traveling school of agriculture. Those in charge plan to start on the trip about the 1st of July, the itinerary being planned with a view to covering about eight weeks, while the cost per student is placed at about $400. The car will go from Ithaca to Buffalo and through Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and back home. In a way this experiment will be along the line of the seed corn and good road special trains which have been in operation on many lines of road in the upper Mississippi valley during the past two years, proving both popular and greatly beneficial to the agricultural interests of the localities visited. The course of agricultural instruction contemplated in the above tour will give the students who take advantage of it a first hand and intimate as well as extensive acquaintance with the conditions and methods of agriculture covering the whole country and will give a breadth of view and a fund of practical information that could hardly be got from study in one place or in one school.

RURAL MAIL SERVICE.

A writer in a recent periodical suggests if the money that is now being expended in the maintenance of the rural mail delivery system were devoted to improving the roads of the various counties in which the service is maintained that the farmers concerned would get a great deal more practical benefit than they at present derive from the mail service. While there may be an element of truth in the view presented, the writer seems to overlook the fact that an amount of money that would if properly expended produce good roads in one locality would hardly make a beginning in others and to forget the further fact that the inauguration of the rural mail delivery system has given a greater impetus to the cause of good roads than any other single influence that has ever been exerted. We believe most heartily in the gospel of good roads, but believe it will be furthered rather than hindered by the continuation of the present excellent rural mail service.

LEARN THE HABIT OF SAVING.

To inculcate a habit of saving it is absolutely necessary that a few dollars—a hundred, more or less—should be laid aside as a nest egg. It is this amount—the first hundred—and the habit of saving acquired in accumulating it that have more to do in giving the young man a financial and business start in the world than any $500 which he accumulates afterward. There are scores of young men, hardworking and industrious, who have no sense of ownership and possess no proprietary interest simply because they fail to make the start. In many cases this hand to mouth method of earning and spending is due to young men not having others dependent upon them. While a young woman runs considerable risk in marrying chaps of this type, she often furnishes the necessary incentive to saving.



ONE NEW BATTLESHIP

That Is the Naval Programme of Senator Hale.

NAVY KEPT AT PRESENT SIZE

Rapid Fire Pension Legislation. Antipass Amendment May Be Lost After All—When Lawyers Disagree. Senators Who Get Left.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, May 21.—[Special.]—The "naval programme" is a term used by those handling affairs connected with the navy to mean the increase of the navy by the building of new ships. "One good ship each year has become our settled policy as to the naval programme," said Senator Hale, chairman of the committee. "We have a navy large enough, but by building one ship every year we will replace those which are becoming obsolete or useless from other causes." If it was not for Senator Hale the impression prevails that there would be an enlarged "naval programme," as both officers of the navy and the administration favor larger increases. This view is also shared by the men in the house who handle the appropriation bill. Many senators have the same view as Senator Hale, and so an understanding is reached as to what ought to be done in the way of new ships, and it is always adopted.

Great Mortality.

A group of members of the house were showing a disposition to joke Representative Capron of Rhode Island because of his rapid method of putting through pension bills. Capron has broken all past records, and as he gains experience he breaks his own records. He accepted the raillery of his friends with his usual good nature and then spoke seriously for a moment:

"I am glad to be an instrument in the passage of these bills. You gentlemen may not be aware of it, but the records show that 72 per cent of the beneficiaries of these pensions die within a year. The bills are mostly for men who have reached the last milestone and are nearly all helpless."

May Be Lost In Conference.

It is freely predicted by those who claim to know that the antipass amendment, which was inserted in the railroad rate bill after much trial and tribulation and at a great expense of time, will be lost in conference. The general impression among those who watched the adoption of the amendment was that it was really not anxiously desired by a majority of the senators. In fact, it was pretty well loaded down with exceptions and made to look ridiculous. Just how serious the "pass evil" is was not developed, although the intimations were that passes granted to federal officials was what seemed to be most objectionable.

Opinions About Lawyers.

Senator Perkins was talking about the personnel of the interstate commerce commission and about lawyers as members of it. He was interrupted by Senator Hale, who asked:

"Is not the present commission made up of all lawyers?"

"Well," replied Perkins, "I know some lawyers who are very excellent gentlemen and very able men and very honest men."

"So do I" said Hale.

"And," continued Perkins, "I would be willing to leave my case to them—for instance, to the senator from Maine."

"I am not on the commission," responded Hale.

"No," said Perkins, "the senator would not accept the appointment."

"There has been some talk about lawyers," went on Hale, "and I want to bring out from the senator the fact, as I understand it to be, that the present commission is made up of all lawyers."

"Judging from our experience in the senate," Perkins evasively but blandly remarked, "it is difficult for lawyers to agree, for I do not think any half dozen of them have agreed on any proposition we have had pending before us here."

Does It Pay?

The question naturally arises whether it is advantageous for a man to leave Washington when congress is in session and go home to run a political campaign. The fate of two senators who recently spent a great deal of time at home and both returned after a defeat would indicate that it would be better to leave politics to their constituents. Possibly the result would not have been different if the senators had remained in the national capital, but it is a fact, generally speaking, that more senators are successful who remain here and leave the situation to take care of itself.

Representative or Individual.

In his persistent manner to find out all there is in a subject William Alden Smith of Michigan was closely questioning Chairman Overstreet about the postoffice bill.

"If the gentleman will keep quiet," said Overstreet, "and remember that he is an individual, just as an individual"—

"No; I am a representative," broke in Smith.

"Yes," asserted Overstreet, "but it is also true that he is an individual."

"I am a representative in this matter," insisted Smith.

"Well, I believe I can still prove that the gentleman is an individual," retorted Overstreet.

"I hope I haven't lost my individuality," remarked Smith.

The idea of William Alden Smith losing his individuality caused a roar of laughter, because individuality stands out all over him.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

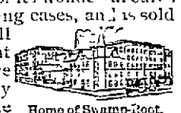
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

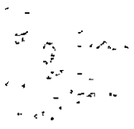
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y. on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Ingomar, the Sorrel Pacing Stallion.



By Contender, he by Satellite, he by Robert Bonner, by Hambletonian 10; dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, he by Red Eagle.

Will stand the season of 1906 at one and one-half miles west of Canal Fulton, on Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm. Ingomar is a chestnut sorrel stallion, stands 16½ hands high and weighs 1250 pounds. A fine actor, gentle and of excellent disposition. Race record 2:24¾. Trials in 2:20. TERMS: $10.00 to insure a colt 30 days old.

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Buffalo	8 p.m.	Cleveland	6:30 a.m.

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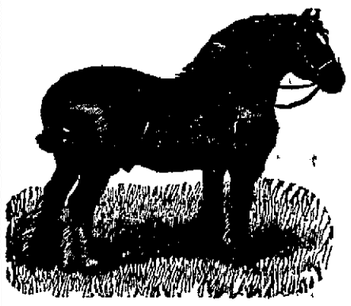

Arpenteur, No. 53137,

Will make the season of 1906 at the Dalton Stock Farm, 1½ miles northeast of Dalton, Ohio.

Arpenteur (53137), sired by Solomon 43332 dam Mica 40090, is a jet black, four years old, stands 17 hands high and will weigh 1900 lbs. when in condition. He was imported from France by Bell Bros. in 1904 and is a typical draft horse.

Terms: $15.00 to insure a colt 10 days old.

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Ind. Phone, 2 rings on 10.

Dr. C. D. Smith, V. S.,

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, treats diseases of all domesticated animals, and Dentistry.

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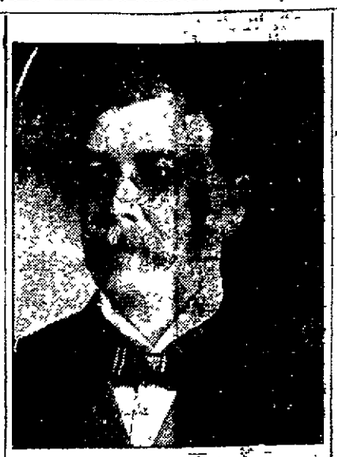
Both phones 77

DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.



The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who ever gives his own Diagnosis of his case and plan to disinfect the disease and nature of the diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases**, but makes a specialty of chronic and long standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, in most degrees to see **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years many of which had been given up as **incurable**, some to be Blind, others **Deaf**, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never makes a question but thoroughly finds the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz: he carefully notes the symtoms of the patient and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he learns the true nature of the disease and its cause. When such people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant, agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child, do not reduce strength, can be used while at work, and give the **greatest** possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or **communicate** with him as often as they choose during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though the patient were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the Knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors**, he was not content to stop there but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession, has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea, **expending thousands of dollars**; improving every advantage within his command and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc. which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success, such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing **nervous debility** and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember**, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method. **Free Examination of the Urine.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. **Persons unskillfully** treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, May 31, 1906

ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, JUNE 5

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

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SOUTHWEST

The Land of BIG CROPS and PROSPERITY.

Are you making as much off your farm as you ought? No doubt you are making all you can. The trouble is the land costs too much. It takes too much money to buy a big farm, and so you are trying to make a living on a small farm, or perhaps you are renting one and paying a good share of what you raise, in rent. Wouldn't it be better to go where the price of good land is so little that you can own a big farm—where every acre of the ground is working for you and all you raise is paying you good profits?

There are thousands of acres of fertile land in the Southwest along the line of the Cotton Belt Route that can be bought for from $3 to $10 an acre. This land is increasing in value each year.

See the Southwest at Small Cost.

A trip to the Southwest would convince you that your best interests lay in settling there. The trip can be made at very little expense. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month you can purchase a round trip ticket to any point in the Southwest on or via the Cotton Belt Route at very low rates. Stop-overs will be allowed for you to examine any locality you are interested in.

Write at once for free copies of books describing this wonderful country and for full information about cost of tickets, etc.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, 614 Traction Term. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

CRYSTAL RIDGE POULTRY FARM

Now our new plant is all completed and everything is in operation and now ready to supply you with the best strain of Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons in the land, and the S. C. Brown Leghorns. Our stock is all standard bred. Our breeding pens score from 88 to 92½ points. **We also** have a fine lot of Cockerels and Pullets on hand for sale. We guarantee every order to give satisfaction.

Eggs for batching at $2.00 a setting.

Everybody is cordially invited to call and see us. Address,

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Telephone, Farmers 4 on 691 — **Stark County, Ohio**

This is the largest Poultry Farm in the county, heated with hot water, lighted by electricity. Capacity, 2,000 young chickens.

Tablets in Cold in One Day — Cures Grip in Two Days

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. — Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. — This signature, E. W. Grove — on every box. 25c.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.
37 North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls:
Editorial Rooms — Both Phones No 6?
Business Office — Both Phones No 85

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news stands: Bahney's Book Store, Hankinson's News Depot, Bammerlin's Cigar Store, Nemsinger's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THURSDAY, MAY 24 1906

It is doubtful whether a base ball game played in an orderly and decent manner is any more a "desecration of the Sabbath" than the small riot which occurred in Shelby last Sunday, when certain well meaning citizens invaded the base ball park, armed with muskets and guns, in an effort to stop the game.

The report of the city statistician of Chicago offers convincing proof that women are steadily advancing toward complete emancipation and total equality with men in every branch of endeavor. During 1905 there were twenty-eight "lady burglars" and two "lady highwaymen" arrested in the Windy City, and five American women were arrested for having gambling devices and gambling.

It is now probable that in rebuilding San Francisco, the lines of the "Burnham plan," which has been before the public for several years, will be followed. It proposes wider thoroughfares, more substantial structures, a park system and the division of the city into several districts separated from one another by boulevards. The end sought is utility, no less than beauty, for the plan is meant to safeguard the city against the very calamity which has befallen it.

As far as the Democrats present at the Democratic judicial convention of sixteen counties held at Lima yesterday are concerned, Colonel Bryan is already nominated for President. The national Democracy, they declared in the resolutions adopted, will nominate him in 1908 by acclamation. Presently if events are to continue to recall the past, there will be joyous prognostications of Bryan victories and before we know it the colonel will be triumphantly elected—on paper. How like old times it all sounds!

The New York Central management announces that on September 1 the motive power of its multiplex railroad system, from the Grand Central station to Highbridge, will be changed from steam to electricity. There will be forty-four tracks in operation and the entire distance of this initial system of electrification will be seven and one-tenth miles. By next year it will be extended thirty-four miles to Croton on the Hudson, and ultimately will include Albany and the entire system. After September 1, the steam locomotives on incoming trains will be disconnected at Highbridge and motors attached. One of the immediate results of this change will be the eradication of the disagreeable features of the ride through the tunnel from Forty-second street to Harlem, while the smoke and steam which have already caused several bad wrecks in the tunnel will be a thing of the past. This change indicates the growing importance of electricity as a motive power and as superseding steam to a surprising extent.

The decision of the supreme court in the case of Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, carries with it the assurance that the law cannot be muzzled for the benefit of persons in high position any more than it can for those of low estate, and that in the long run it pays to be honest. Senator Burton was specifically charged with accepting a fee of $500 per month for five months from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, of St. Louis, for services rendered in an effort to prevent the issuance of an order by the postoffice department prohibiting the use of the mails by that company. He was prosecuted on the charge of violating section 1,782 of the revised statutes which prohibits senators and representatives from receiving compensation for services rendered in any matter in which the government may be interested. He has been convicted and is facing imprisonment for nine years, must pay a fine of $2,500 and is deprived hereafter of the right to hold office under the government. The punishment is severe, but it is warranted by the crime and the necessity of preserving the integrity of the public service.

A coarse, leathery complexion, made unbeautiful by eruptions, calls for a general reform in living. The diet should be plenty of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. The Hollister Drug Company.

GET COAL TO RUN THE BOILERS.

Serious Situation Confronts the Operators.

FUEL MAY BE SHIPPED IN.

No Immediate Prospect of Opening Massillon Mines—All Interest is Now Centered in Other Fields—Settlement is Hoped For.

No agreement has yet been made between the miners' officials and the operators of the Massillon district who have not signed a wage scale, with reference to the mining of boiler coal. The operators are now confronting a situation which presents two propositions. These are either to import coal to keep fires under the boilers or to hire men wherever they may be found to take the place of the miners who were called out a few days ago. Most of the operators have sufficient coal to keep the fires burning a few days and in the meantime arrangements must be made for the future.

One company has several hundred tons stored for an emergency and will be able to keep its boilers running for weeks. Other companies are not so fortunate, as the operators were led to believe that no matter if a general strike was ordered they could depend upon sufficient men to mine boiler coal.

There appears to be no fear that the mines will flood. The operators simply say that the property must be protected from damage and this will be one. Coal is being mined in other districts and if necessity demands coal from other fields will be shipped in. Nevertheless the situation is not a pleasant one for either operators or miners.

There are no immediate prospects that the Massillon mines will start up. The operators have not announced a definite policy as to the time and manner of starting their mines and much depends upon the trade situation as summer progresses. As a rule there is very little mining in the Massillon district in summer.

Interests in the coal trade are now centered in southeastern Ohio, where an attempt is being made to operate the mines with non-union labor. A number of these mines are owned by Cleveland operators, who say they fear no trouble. The operators say they have the friendship of ninety per cent of the miners in that district. Several miners have been taken there from Alliance, which, presumably, has been the gathering point for miners secured by agents or the operators.

The Cleveland Leader contained the following Monday concerning the situation in the southeastern Ohio field:

"Although much has been said about the opening of the Plum Run and United States mines near Steubenville, it is understood that the operators have executed a flank movement on the miners and that instead of opening these mines they will open others, quite a distance from the center of excitement. The mine of H. E. Willard, of Cleveland, is one of those. That this would be done has been kept a secret among the operators. But all the time they have been making public demonstrations of guards and non-union men at the other mines the operators have been sending both to the property of Mr. Willard. This property is quite large. No public highways run through it, so that anyone approaching the mines can be held for trespassing before he can get anywhere near the mines. If the opening of this mine is a success others will be started up immediately."

That the operators still hope for a settlement is shown in the following dispatch from Columbus:

"Chairman J. H. Winder, of the operators, who have held out against paying the miners an increased scale, yesterday declared the operators had made no definite plans to open the mines.

"'Whether we open them or not depends upon what the miners do during the coming week,' he said.

"'What do you expect them to do?' he was asked.

"'I don't know what they may do. They may call a convention or indicate in some way that the question is to be settled. We still are hoping that they will do something to avoid the opening of the mines in the manner proposed.'"

COUNT SOSKY RESIGNS.

President of the Council of Russian Empire.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—(By Associated Press).—Count Sosky has been relieved of the presidency of the empire, at his own request, on account of ill health.

IF TROOPS ARE CALLED.

Canton and Alliance Companies Are in Readiness.

Columbus, May 21.—If troops are called to quell trouble in Jefferson county, where the mines are to be started by non-unionists, they will be taken from the Eighth, Fifth and Fourth regiments. The Eighth has companies at Akron, Ashland, Wadsworth, Canton, Alliance, Mansfield and Bucyrus; the Fifth at Cleveland, Warren, Youngstown and Conneaut, and the Fourth at Canal Dover, all within easy reach of the eastern Ohio mining district. It was reported that the sheriff of Jefferson county would come to Columbus to call on Adjutant General Hughes about troops yesterday, but he did not come. It is understood the officers of the regiments have been notified to be in readiness for a call.

THE RELATIVES HAVE BEEN FOUND.

Inquiry Was Made by French Consul at Chicago.

REPLY BY MRS. MARY SHAUF.

Other Relatives, Whose Location is Desired by Consul Melroy, Live at Mt. Eaton, Lima and Bluffton, Ind.

From the notice printed in Saturday's Independent calling attention to a letter received by Mayor Frantz from H. Melroy, French consul to the United States and stationed at Chicago, in which information was sought concerning former residents of Massillon and vicinity, Mrs. Mary Shauf, of 86 North street, has good reason to believe that she is one of the persons inquired about and she has written Consul Melroy inquiring the reason he desires certain information. Mrs. Shauf and other relatives near Massillon have no way of knowing just what is wanted.

Consul Melroy asked for information concerning Charles Roth and wife, Madeline Roth, nee Muller, Christian and Maria Muller and John Knob, who are supposed to have lived in Massillon in 1868 by Consul Melroy.

Mrs. Shauf was seen by an Independent reporter Monday and said that the location, if living, of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roth is not known by her. Madeline Roth, nee Muller, is the widow of the late David Roth, of Mt. Eaton, and lives at that village. Christian Muller lives at Lima, O., and John Knolb is a resident of Bluffton, Ind. The Maria Muller mentioned in the letter is Mrs. Shauf.

Mrs. Shauf was born in Belfort, France. The fact that the French consul has taken up the case leads to the hope that relatives in France are desirous of finding relatives here with the possibility that an estate is waiting for heirs. Consul Melroy will be communicated with and a full explanation is expected from him in a short time.

SHOT HIS SON-IN-LAW.

Man Crazed with Liquor Breaks Into a Wooster Home.

Wooster, O., May 21.—Maddened with liquor and determined to see and interview his wife who is suing him for divorce, William Strauss went to her home last night and kicked down the front door.

Aroused by the racket, Edward Mahaney, father-in-law of Strauss, gun in hand, rushed from his bed and reached the head of the stairway on an upper floor just as Strauss started to charge up the narrow passage.

Mahaney pulled the trigger of his forty-four until the chambers were empty and deposited two bullets in Strauss' body. Both men have been placed under arrest, but Mahaney will be discharged. Strauss may die as a result of his wounds.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

A Charge of Violating Sunday Closing Law.

Charles F. Birt swore out warrants for the arrest of Frank Kracker and Michael Yochheimer and Harry Kirtz before Justice Spidle Monday morning, charging the defendants with violating the Sunday saloon closing law. Constable Bamberger served the warrants Monday afternoon.

Mr. Kracker conducts a saloon in North Erie street and Yochheimer & Kirtz have a place of business in West Main street.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

GREAT DAY FOR THE C. M. B. A.

Seventy-Five Candidates to be Initiated Sunday.

MASSILLON CONTRIBUTES 28.

Navarre, West Brookfield and Canal Fulton Will Send Candidates — Canton Members Making Great Preparations for the Entertainment of Visitors.

Canton, May 22.—A notable chapter in the history of the Stark county C. M. B. A. organizations will be written next Sunday, when a class of seventy-five candidates from various parts of the county will be initiated in Canton in the presence of national and state officers. Plans are formulated for an afternoon and evening of festivities. At 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon the Stark county advisory council of thirty-five delegates, representative of every branch of the order in the county, will meet for a business session in the Bast block. Immediately afterward the initiatory work will be put on by the degree team of Branch No. 2, of Canton, under command of Charles Vignos. A banquet and speeches by visiting officers will close the day. Among the officers expected as guests are Grand Secretary Joseph Winum of Akron, Grand Vice President Ran of Youngstown, E. J. Mannix, grand trustee, of Toledo, F. X Schlaudecker, supreme trustee, of Cleveland, and others. Visiting lodgemen will be here from Massillon, Navarre, West Brookfield and Canal Fulton. The class of seventy-five candidates is divided as follows: Massillon twenty-eight, Navarre five, West Brookfield four, Canal Fulton five, Canton thirty-three.

"Mike" Ramball, alias "Skinny" Ellsworth, who has been in the city prison since last Friday night, it being alleged that he was implicated in the robbery of Edward Shearer's saloon, corner of Walnut and Eighth streets, was taken before Mayor Turnbull Tuesday just before the noon hour, to answer to an affidavit charging him with grand larceny. This affidavit was sworn out by Edward Shearer and charged him with taking $325 in cash, one gold watch and chain valued at $24 50 and three pocketbooks valued at $2. Ramball was represented by Attorney Oscar Abt and pleaded not guilty to the charge. His hearing was set for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, but his attorney may conclude to waive a preliminary hearing at that time. The police claim that Ramball and his pals attempted to work a short change racket at several saloons in the "Jungle" district.

It is announced that two hundred foreigners will leave Tuesday night over the Wheeling & Lake Erie for Wilson Creek, Havre and Great Falls, Mont., in charge of a Pittsburg labor contractor. It is understood that the foreigners will do work for the Great Northern Railway Co. Most of the foreigners are from Canton.

ASCENSION DAY.

The Knights Templars' Reception Committee Named.

The committee on general arrangements of Massillon commandery No. 4, Knights Templars, has appointed the following past eminent commanders to form the reception committee on Ascension day, when members of Canton and Akron commanderies will be the guests of the Massillon knights: David Atwater, C. H. Garrigues, James Peacock, Frank A. Brown, Z. T. Baltzly, B. F. Kline, C. O. Heggem, John Bell, William Yost, Dr. S. Hattery, I. M. Tagagrt, S. A. Conrad and P. P. Kirchhofer. The reception committee will be at the asylum at 1:30 o'clock.

AN ASSIGNMENT.

One Has Been Made by J. R. Smith, of West Main.

J. R. Smith, a hardware dealer in West Main street, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors and named Attorney Thomas C. Davis as assignee, who has taken charge of the business.

The stock will be appraised, after which the store will be opened. The assets are estimated at $7,000 and liabilities at $1,000.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, May 21, 1906:

LADIES.

Bream, Miss Ruth
Buren, Miss May
Debbs, Miss
Knox, Mrs. F. E.
Smith, Mrs. Dan

MEN.

Boehmpke, Theo.
Dickson, F. S.
King, Chas. S.
McKee, Chas. E.
Martin, Frank
Meyers, J. J., Jr.
Mourer, T. C.
Powell, Henry
Preston, W. M.
Rush, R. R., Rev.
Tylbord, Harry
Usher, Louis W.

FOREIGN.

Domnie Eugenia Bompa.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised. LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

COSTLY CHICKENS.

Twenty-Eight Hatched from 25,000 Eggs.

Bucyrus, O., May 21.—The largest incubator in the world has just been tested on the poultry farm of Dr. S. B. Smith, at Lykens, this county, and proved a failure. Dr. Smith conceived the idea of a monster incubator, and one holding 100,000 eggs was constructed for him with an elaborate system of heating by forced draft. A gas engine and blower forced hot air into the hatcher.

After a few preliminary tests with indifferent results Dr. Smith decided to make a trial with 25,000 eggs. At the end of the usual period of incubation there appeared 28 of the most expensive chicks that ever opened their eyes upon a world of trouble. The 24,972 other eggs were spoiled through the impossibility of regulating the heat properly.

THE PLANS FOR AN OPERA HOUSE.

They Have Been Prepared for S. Burd's Building.

A GROUND FLOOR STRUCTURE.

Seats to be Provided for Twelve Hundred Persons—The Public will be Asked to Give Assistance—Seats on Inclined Floor.

S. Burd has been given preliminary plans for a $40,000 opera house by Architect J. M. Bostick, and they are now being held under advisement. The proposed opera house is to be located on the D. T. Frank property in North street. Mr. Burd has had the plans prepared with the view of beginning construction soon on the building, providing he receives sufficient encouragement from the public, which will be asked to give material assistance.

The main floor will be on the ground and there will be seats for 1,100 persons in this part. A balcony and six boxes will seat two hundred and fifty more. The general plan of the building is similar to the most modern opera houses. The stage will be lowered several feet below the ground line. From that level the seats will rise in a gradual incline toward the main entrance doors. It is proposed to give each spectator an excellent view of all parts of the stage. Dressing rooms will line each side of the stage and there will be an abundance of exits, which will lead to the ground level outside the building. The stage will be about sixty by forty feet in dimensions. The building will be seventy-five feet in width.

Cement blocks will be used in constructing the walls. The interior will be furnished with the idea of making the house the most attractive in this part of Ohio.

The ultimate completion of the building depends to a great extent upon Mr. Burd receiving aid from the public. He will start a canvass of the situation in the near future. Mr. Bostick will make a front view section of the building and place the drawing on exhibition in a few days.

REPUDIATES CONFESSION.

Leo Deibel Now Denies Killing Minnie Berndt.

Akron, O., May 23.—Leo Deibel's fight for life was mapped out today. Deibel will repudiate his confession that he killed his sweetheart, Minnie Berndt, and will plead in court that he was sweated by the sheriff and prosecuting attorney until he was so nervous he did not know what to do, so made the confession to get rid of the officers. It is said he will try to make it appear that the girl was killed and her body placed in the hay mow by some one else.

The authorities spent the day in investigation of the boy's story that his mother's opposition to his marriage caused the crime. If she counseled the crime they will arrest her as an accessory.

For Sale Very Cheap

A nearly new Domestic Sewing Machine with latest attachments and improvements. The Household Supply Co., Independent Building, North Erie street.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WERE MARRIED AT ST. MARY'S.

Miss Mary Weinrich and Albert J. Waltz.

RECEPTION WEDNESDAY AT 3:30

The Bride is the Daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Weinrich — The Groom Well Known in Banking Circles.

Miss Mary A. Weinrich daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Weinrich, of 227 North Mill street and Mr. Albert J. Waltz, of this city were married at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning at St. Mary's church the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating. A reception for the newly married pair was held at 3:30 o'clock at the bride's home in North Mill street, followed by a supper. The guests numbered about forty.

The maid of honor was Miss Claire Myers of Canton and the best man Thomas B. Stephan. The ushers were Herman Dalsky and Roman Portner. The bridal party entered the church and marched to the chancel to the music of the Lohengrin wedding march, played by G. G. Paul, the ushers being followed by the groom with his best man the bride and the maid of honor. During the service a tenor solo was sung by Edward Waltz, of Barberton, a brother of the groom. The bride wore a charming gown of white liberty chiffon over silk. She carried a white bible. The maid of honor wore a salmon pink peau de cygne and carried roses. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers, palms and ferns. Among the out of town guests who attended the wedding and reception were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Waltz, of Barberton; Miss Anna Diefenbacher, of Everett, Wash.; H. Wienrich, of Oil City, Pa., a brother of the bride; Charles Gonder, Miss Jennie Lee, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Boch and Albert Smith, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Youngblood, of Akron; Mr. and Mrs. John Oser, of Canal Fulton, and Martin Frank, of New Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Waltz will make their home in Massillon. Mr. Waltz is a teller at the Merchants National bank.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

A double wedding took place at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning at the residence of the officiating minister. Miss Daisy Cecil and Mr. William Walter Riechert and Miss Icez Adella Wetzel and Mr. Wesley M. Wiggins were quietly married by the Rev. James Jones. Miss Do a Boise was the maid of honor and George Cecil the best man for both ceremonies.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The marriage of Miss Hanah Radtka, daughter of Mrs. Wilhelmina Radtka, and Robert W. Satterlin, of Columbus, formerly a resident of the Youngstown Hill road, will be solemnized in St. Paul's church at 6:30 o'clock Thursday evening, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating.

The announcement was made, Wednesday, of the marriage of Miss Mary Alice Kilway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kilway, to Thomas H. Kerigan, which will take place in St. Joseph's church on the morning of June 27. The bride and groom are well known among the young people of the city.

BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.

Wilbert Girt Struck by an Engine at Canton.

Canton, May 23.—Wilbert Girt, aged 17, was struck by an engine on the Pennsylvania road, about 10 o'clock Tuesday night and instantly killed. Girt and four companions were playing near the track at the High street crossing, and Girt, while being chased by Andrew Fort ran across the tracks directly in front of an approaching train. The pilot of the engine struck Girt on the head and breast and hurled him into the gutter. His head and breast were crushed to a pulp. Young Fort escaped being crushed beneath the wheels by only a few feet. The engineer and fireman in charge of the train stopped and picked up young Girt's lifeless form. Later the body was taken to the morgue in Miller & Blanchard's ambulance. Coroner Harch was notified.

Girt had been employed as an apprentice machinist for G. A. Swineford & Company. His parents Mr. and Mrs. H. Girt reside at 424 South McKinley avenue.

MUST BUY AT HOME.

Washington May 23.—(By Associated Press)—The Senate committee on finance today favorably reported the resolution directing that material for the Panama canal shall be of domestic production and manufacture, unless the resident deems the bids for the same exorbitant.

JUDGE HOLE'S DECISION.

Penal Section of Banking Law is Constitutional.

Canton, May 22.—A decision in common pleas court today by Judge Hole, of Salem, holds that the penal section of the Ohio state banking acts is constitutional and sustains the validity of the five indictments against the former officials of the Canton State bank. The trials will probably be taken up again in Lisbon, June 4.

BIG COMPANIES HAVE UNITED.

A Merger of Several Ohio Telephone Companies.

LOCAL COMPANY IS AFFECTED.

There Will be No Changes in the Management of the Massillon Telephone Company but Additional Service Will be Given.

By one of the biggest deals in the history of telephone companies, made in Cleveland Tuesday, the Massillon Telephone Company comes into the right to use long distance lines covering a territory that extends from Albany to St. Louis. The Massillon company was not bought out nor will there be any changes made here in the management, but in a short time many improvements will be made in the line itself. The Massillon company is affiliated with the Federal Telephone Company.

A syndicate headed by James S. Brailey, of Toledo, purchased a controlling interest in the properties controlled by the Federal Telephone Company. Mr. Brailey owns many plants in Ohio and is a director in fifty two companies. He owns the New Philadelphia plant. The United States Telephone Company comes under the direction of the new company. The Cleveland Leader gives the following particulars of the formation of the gigantic company:

This Brailey syndicate has controlled up to this time the long distance lines in Indiana, and the independent local company in Indianapolis; the long distance company centered in St. Louis, as well as the local concern there, the Home Telephone Company in Toledo, and the independent company in Columbus, besides being back of the independent enterprises now being started in Detroit and in Michigan. In addition, the same interests are in control of the long distance telephones through northern New York and Pennsylvania.

The deal yesterday by which they obtained the control of the United States Telephone Company, assures one big long distance concern reaching from Albany through to Kansas City. At the same time the various interests working under a community of interests idea are practically in control of the various smaller companies operating in Ohio, in addition to the local companies already controlled.

The deal yesterday entailed the transfer of stocks worth about $2,500,000.

The Brailey syndicate does not become interested in the Federal Telephone Company, which is still a strictly Everett-Moore affair. The statement has been made that with the money obtained from this sale part of the debt of the Federal would be paid and the remainder will be assumed by the members of the old syndicate. The company will then be liquidated.

A NEW BISHOP.

New Orleans, May 23.—(By Associated Press).—News reached Catholic circles in this city today that the Very Rev. Patrick J. McHale has been appointed bishop of Puerto Rico, to succeed Archbishop Blenk.

Have You a Friend?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.

"I had a terrible cold and cough and was threatened with pneumonia. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me quick and perfect relief. It is certainly a most wonderful cough medicine."—RENA E. WHITMAN, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Daniel Kitchen, car repairer on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, is on the sick list.

Mrs. H. A. Blocher and sons Vincent and Lawrence, of Bolivar, spent Sunday and Monday with relatives in the city.

Mrs. A. J. Cross, of New York, is a guest at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shriver, in Cherry street.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. McLaughlin left, Wednesday, for Adena, being called there by the serious illness of Mr. McLaughlin's father.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Harrold, of Wooster, a son. Mrs. Harrold was before her marriage Miss Zella Weiler, of Massillon.

The Rev. T. C. Peterson will preach at the East Greenville Baptist church next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Everyone is cordially invited.

Stephen Richards, of East Greenville, expects to sail for Liverpool from New York on the steamer Campania next Saturday, to visit his old home in Wales.

Miss Anna Boing and Joseph Leonard, of this city, were quietly married at St. Mary's church, at 9:45 o'clock, Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Leo Reinart.

O. C. Brady, a rural mail carrier from the Massillon postoffice, who has been ill two weeks and confined to the bed, is now able to sit up at short intervals each day.

Alliance Eagles dedicated their new hall Monday evening. One hundred and ten members of the order attended the banquet which followed the dedicatory ceremonies.

Mrs. Sabott and daughter Augusta, of Chicago, are guests at the Radtke residence, in Kracker street, to attend the wedding of Miss Hannah Radtke in the near future.

John R. Brenneman, one of the well known pioneers of the eastern part of Wayne county, died of paralysis at his residence in Orrville early Sunday morning, aged 80 years.

H. Seibert, formerly of this city, who has been living for the past two years at Emporia, Ind., returned to Massillon Sunday afternoon. He will again make this city his home.

The eighth annual reunion of the Swihart family will be held at Meyer's lake on Saturday, June 2. All relatives and friends are invited to come with well filled baskets and enjoy the day.

Mrs. Amelia Albrecht, who has been spending the winter in Hot Springs, Ark., returned to Massillon Tuesday evening. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Robert B. Dimon, of Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strobel, of Cleveland, formerly of Massillon, arrived in town, Wednesday, to visit relatives. Mr. Strobel is a member of Massillon commandery, Knights Templars and came to attend the Ascension Day exercises.

The little twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wise celebrated the sixth anniversary of their birth from 3 to 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the residence of their grandmother, Mrs. John Goehler, in North Mill street. The guests numbered ten.

Mrs. Jacob Geseman, of Huntington, Ind., and Daniel Zintsmaster, of Andrews, Ind., who were called here by the death of the late Jacob Zintsmaster, of Navarre, returned to their homes Monday. They were accompanied by Nicholas Zintsmaster, who will spend two weeks with relatives.

The Ohio section of the weather bureau's climate and crop report for the week ending May 21 is as follows: The week has been very warm and very dry, except in the northeastern counties. Hail and wind on the 18th caused some damage in northern counties. Light frost occurred on the 20th and 21st in northern counties.

John Rhine, of Massillon; John Dantz, Mrs. Frances Dantz, the Misses Mae and Frances Dennis and Miss Nannie Dantz, of Canal Fulton; Danen Hoistetter, of Canton; Stephen McNally, John McNally, Miss Mary Reppenhagen and Miss Mayme Garman, of Cleveland, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter E. Rhine, in State street.

Petitions are being circulated among members of the Stark county bar for the closing of law offices from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning, commencing June 16, and continuing until September 14. The petitions were presented for the first time Monday morning in the court rooms at Canton, where they received signatures of many of the attorneys.

Adam Looser is the name of a man who has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. He lives at Wetterville, four miles west of Orrville, Wayne county. His schedules show liabilities of $907, all in unsecured claims, and no assets. "His name does not belie him," remarked the clerk of the United States district court, as he entered it in the records.—Cleveland Leader.

Senator Dick has introduced a bill in the upper house of congress providing that each survivor of the 75,000 troops who answered Lincoln's first call for troops and who saw service outside the state shall be furnished with a bronze medal by the national government. Should the bill be passed the following in Massillon would receive medals: Colonel Bartroff, T. H. Seaman, E. D. Doxsee, J. W. McClymonds, Oliver Brady and James Peacock.

The Alliance Knights of Columbus, one hundred strong, will go to Massillon Decoration day to confer the second and third degrees upon a large class of candidates. There will be a gathering of knights from all over the country, and a notable day is expected. Next Sunday evening the local knights will confer the first degree upon a class of about twenty-five and these with others will take the final degrees at the Massillon gathering.—Alliance Leader.

A gentleman who is in a position to know says that it is only a matter of time until the question of wet or dry will again come before the voters of Creston; that the wets are hoping to secure a sufficient number of signatures, though an uphill job in the face of the success attending the experience of the village as a dry town. Those interested in saloons think they could have a very fat trade from Wooster, if they could only deliver the goods.—Wooster Herald.

While standing on the Pennsylvania track at Lakeville, Monday afternoon, George Cupp, 65, a resident of Holmes county, was instantly killed. Cupp was watching the Wooster work train running on to a side track and did not see the fast mail approaching. He was carried nearly one hundred and fifty feet before tossed to the side track. The body was badly mangled, the injury to the head, which was crushed, doubtless causing death instantly.—Wooster Republican.

E. J. Wilmot, a brakeman at the Columbia yards had his hand badly lacerated at the yards at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening while coupling a car of car wheels to the engine. He had just made the coupling and had placed his hand on the car of wheels, when one of the car wheels moved by the bumping of the engine, ran on his hand and badly lacerated three fingers. The injured man was taken to his home, 30 Spruce street, where Dr. N. W. Culbertson dressed the injured member.

Coroner L. B. Humphrey held an inquest Saturday in the death of Mrs. Mary Cleaver, wife of Otto Cleaver, who died under peculiar circumstances at her home at the northwest corner of Twinsburg township Friday night last. Mrs. Cleaver, who was about 32 years old, was taken ill during the afternoon and Dr. Griste was called. He found her in a dazed condidtion and with symptoms of wood alcohol poison. Several months ago a young son of the Cleavers was accidentally shot by the father and killed.—Akron Beacon Journal.

Few Ohio posts of the Ohio G. A. R. will attend the state or national encampments this year, owing to the refusal of the railroads to grant them a lower rate than the regular two cents a mile fare. Heretofore the old soldiers always have been allowed a rate of a cent a mile when going in posts. Efforts to get this rate this year have failed. At its last meeting Memorial post, of this city, decided not to attend the state encampment at Dayton June 12, as most of the members cannot afford to pay a flat rate of two cents a mile. For the national encampment at Minneapolis the railroads from Chicago are willing to give the low rate of fare, but the roads from Cleveland to Chicago insist upon a rate of $10 for the round trip. In former years this round trip was $6.80.—Cleveland Leader.

OBITUARY.

MRS. EMMA M. BROWN.

Mrs. Emma M. Brown, aged 59 years, wife of Paul Brown, died at her home west of Vinedale at 10 o'clock Sunday evening. Death was due to hemorrhage of the brain. The deceased is survived by her husband, eight children and six grandchildren. The children are Mrs. Robert Walters, Anna, Otto, Charles, William, Peter and Albert Brown, of Massillon, and John Brown, of Chicago Junction. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church at 8:15 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. M. Vollmayer officiating.

JOHN C. WODTLY.

John C. Wodtly, aged 53 years, died at his home in North Summit street at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Wodtly had been over to his son's residence in Cherry street and had returned and was standing in the front yard of his home when he fell to the ground and expired a few minutes afterward. The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Wodtly, twelve chilren and eleven grandchildren. The children are Mrs. Mary Morris, of Youngstown; Mrs. Edward Straugh, of Streator, Ill.; Mrs. B. Iver, of Akron; the Misses Flora, Emma, Lizzie, Ernest. John, Fred, Edward, William and Le Woctly, of Massillon. The funeral will take place from the residence, 225 North Summit street, at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery. Mr. Wodtly was a member of the Home Guards of America and the Cigarmakers' Union.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

Euda Worch, aged six weeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Worch, died Monday morning at 2 o'clock at the home of her parents, 212 Richville avenue. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. M. Vollmayer officiating. Interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery.

NEARBY TOWNS.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, May 21.—The school here will close next Friday for the summer vacation, which is the cause of much joy with the boys.

Nicholas Reichter has moved his household goods to West Lebanon, where he will now reside.

The Naps base ball team was defeated by North Lawrence Wednesday by the score of 6 to 1.

Jay Grabyill and Russell Bickel visited at Snake Hollow Sunday evening.

A number of our singers will sing with the Amphion chorus of Massillon at the eisteddfod to be held at Canton.

A party of our young people attended the band concert and roller skate held at Dalton Saturday night, and all report a good time.

Decoration day service will be held at the M. E. church on May 30.

W. Graybill, of Strasburg, visited in this town Sunday.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, May 23.—Mrs. Card, Mr. and Mrs. Will Hauenstein and son Card, visited Mrs. Card's sister, Mrs. H. J. Boughman, near Massillon, on Sunday.

Mrs. Oplinger and grandson, Paul Coats, are spending a few days in Akron.

Henning Brothers have beautified their new house with a coat of paint.

Dr. Snively is remodeling his house.

NEWMAN.

Newman, May 23.—Thomas Williams has secured employment in the Wheeling & Lake Erie Columbia yards as car checker. Last year he served as call boy, giving such satisfaction that he was called higher.

Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, one of the oldest residents of that place, made his annual visit to clean friends' graves in our cemetery.

Mrs. Mary A. Williams circulated among her many Massillon friends last week.

Mrs. Mary Fisher and Mrs. J. Holmes, of Niles, visited their brother, M. H. McCormick, last week.

A. L. Williams and George Williams spent last Sunday in Cleveland, the guests of Dr. R. H. Ralston and Mr. and Mrs. William Ralston.

The many Newman friends of Charles D. Reese are pleased to learn of his promotion from the Massillon Wabash yards to the Canton office at an increased salary. Mr. Reese is the kind of a man that proves valuable for railroad companies. Besides being proficient in his work his habits are giltedged and a strong temperance young man, which proves the kind most desirable for railroading. Charles is a Newman production and we take pride in his promotion. Mrs. Sadie Masters, of this place, has been promoted to the position made vacant by Mr. Reese at an increase in salary of five dollars per month.

Don't forget Memorial day exercises at 10 o'clock a. m. Everybody come. Now is the time to clean the graves of those loved ones and thereby make our cemetery presentable.

ELTON.

Elton, May 23.—Our supervisor commenced work on the public roads this week.

Bishop Gibbs is cutting cord wood on the Boughman farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of Canton, were the guests of B. P. Baughman, Sunday.

Charles Gardner, of West Lebanon, was in town Monday.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunalp, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued on the 15th inst. to eastern Ohio inventors: Imperial Glass Company, Bellaire, design for glass vessel; Henry Vesperman, Steubenville, rake; C. Kutz, Louisville, bridge; R. B. Kuhn, Canton, spark-igniting plug; J. G. Flugan, Lisbon, railway frog; J. J. Deal, Canton, combination lock; J. T. Curtis, Orrville, dust pan

TRIAL OF STATE BANK CASES.

Bachtel Will be the First to be Tried.

ASK FOR CHANGE OF VENUE.

Trials Will Probably be Held at Lisbon—A Typographical Error Results in the Quashing of an Indictment—Mike Ramball Bound Over to Court

Canton, May 23.—Unless something unforeseen happens, ex-Cashier Bachtel will be the first to be tried of the four individuals indicted by the May grand jury in connection with the failure of the Canton State bank. One of the indictments charging him with the issuance of false report on the condition of the institution will be the basis of the first case.

As the situation stood Monday afternoon at the conclusion of Judge Hole's session in Canton, trial will commence in Lisbon, where the former cases were taken, on June 6 at 1 o'clock. In order to have the cases again removed from this county a motion for a change of venue will have to be presented to the court. This move is anticipated on the part of the defending counsel within a day or two. The motion can be presented to either Judges Ambler or Harter. Following the quashing of the indictment Monday afternoon against W. H. Walters and H. H. Miller charging them with being abettors of C. H. Van Horn in the issuance of a certificate of deposit for $1,200, a clerical error was found in another indictment charging Corwin D. Bachtel and William L. Davis with embezzling and abetting in the embezzlement of $2,000 in money belonging to the bank. Typographical mistakes made the indictment read: "A reason over 18 years of age," instead of "a person over 18 years of age," referring to W. L. Davis. On this account the indictment was nolled, leaving thirty-one of the thirty-three valid. Judge Hole has taken all matters under advisement which were filed Monday, moving the court to quash the indictments. He will decide these preliminaries in Canton on June 4, if it is possible for him to come here at that time.

Mike Ramball was bound over to the next grand jury under a bond of $3,000, Wednesday noon, for complicity in the robbery of Edward Shearer's saloon last Friday night, when $325, a gold watch and chain and three pocketbooks were taken. The preliminary hearing took place Wednesday, Police Prosecutor Day handling the case for the state, while Attorney Oscar Abt appeared for the defendant. Edward Shearer, Mrs. Shearer, Bertha Schroeder, employed as a domestic at the Shearer place, Willis Huddle, Harry Klunk and Rudolph Spring all testified in the case, the latter being positive that the defendant entered a door leading to the room where the money was secreted in a dresser, while the others merely saw the three men in the saloon. The defense produced no witnesses.

The members of the board of public service have asked Mayor Turnbull to make a complete investigation of the charges made by Councilman Williams and Dr. Hall, another member of the council, who declare that the board is paying $1,000 apiece for two street flushers that can be bought for $800 each. Member Munter refers to one of the councilmen as a "quack doctor" with a narrow mind and declares that all their public and private acts are open to investigation.

Marriage licenses have been granted to William M. Rieder and Blanche M. Martin, and William W. Rueckert and Daisy M. Cecil, all of Massillon.

Judge Hole on Tuesday granted the petition of Bertha E. Budd, of Massillon, for divorce from Sherman Budd.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

Man and Woman Freed from Charge of Murder.

Chillicothe, O., May 23.—(By Associated Press).—The indictments charging Mrs. Margaret Gindlesperger, of Hanging Rock, and Karl Ballard, of Westerville, with murdering Alexander Gindlesperger in 1896 were quashed today. The woman and man were convicted on circumstantial evidence last spring. She served six months of an eight-year sentence and then the circuit court released her for a new trial.

ACTION OF POSTAL CONGRESS.

Weight of Letters Will be Raised to One Ounce.

Rome, May 23.—(By Associated Press.)—The international postal congress, at its session today, approved the British proposition to raise the weight of letters to one ounce.

THE LEAGUE APPROVED.

Great Gathering of Presbyterians at Richmond, Ind.

Richmond, Ind., May 23.—(By Associated Press.)—At the morning session of the Men's League, held in connection with the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church, there was a general discussion of all departments of the movement. Richmond has been suggested as a suitable place to hold the annual convention next February, when a thousand delegates will attend, and this will be decided today. The delegates received with enthusiasm the reading of a telegram from the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Des Moines, Ia., announcing that the business men's movement is approved of by that body.

MINE EMPLOYE LAW IN DOUBT.

Attorney General Ellis Will Give an Opinion.

ASKED BY MINE INSPECTOR.

The Law Forbids Miners Working in a Room Alone Unless Each Has Had One Year's Experience in Mine Work.

The Crawford mine employe law, which was passed by the last general assembly, but which was changed during its course of passage through the two houses, is now the subject of much discussion by both miners and operators. The law was passed before the miners' strike went into effect. Had the law been passed without any doubt of its validity, only miners that have worked one year in a mine would be permitted to work alone in a room.

The defect in the law as passed was commented upon at the time of its passage but it was not supposed that it would play an important part in the present strike. The developments of the past few days has brought the question of the enforcement of the law into open discussion. An opinion is now asked from the state as to the law's validity. A dispatch from Columbus says:

State Mine Inspector George Harrison has requested Attorney General Ellis to construe the mutilated mine employe law to see if it is enforcible. It is reported that officers of the mine workers' union regret that this law was spoiled, as it could have been used to prevent the operators opening mines during a strike with non-union labor.

The Crawford bill forbade leaving miners in charge of a mine room unless they had one year's experience. This would have made it illegal to employ inexperienced miners to work during a strike.

The law appears to have been rendered valueless by design or accidental error in transcribing. The mutilation of the law was noted at the time it was printed by the secretary of state, but the bearing of the law on the present strike was not perceived.

Springfield, Ill., and return, B. & O., meeting German Baptist Brethren, May 29 to June 4. See agents.

INVITATIONS FOR OFFICIALS

Will Take Part in Memorial Day Exercises.

THE BAND'S FREE SERVICES.

The Graves Will be Decorated in the Morning — Exercises Will be Held in the Armory During the Afternoon.

The officials of the city have been invited by Hart post No. 134, G. A. R., to take part in the annual Memorial day exercises. The members of the council were invited Tuesday evening and accepted the invitation made by E. P. Edgar, one of the commitee on general arrangements. It is the intention of the committee to have every city official take part.

The Massillon band a few days ago offered its services to the veterans free of charge for all hours of the day, and the band was heartily thanked for its kindness.

The number of veterans who are able to take active parts in the events of the annual commemorative day is growing smaller each year, and with this fact realized the veterans this year hope to commence a practice that will remain for years as a monument to their memory. That plan is to draw the public into the events of the day by having the officials take part.

The line of march on the afternoon of May 30 will be from the G. A. R. hall in West Tremont street east on Tremont, north on East, west on Main to West street, south to West Tremont, east to Erie, thence to the Armory, where the annual exercises will be held. The graves of deceased veterans will be decorated in the morning as usual by the G. A. R. and the Daughters of Veterans.

The G. A. R. committee desires the public to take a deep interest in the day and its meaning and turn out in large numbers to assist the veterans in their work of love and charity. To this end the committee has taken extra pains to ask many to attend who heretofore have never been particularly invited.

BELIEVE IN WITCHES.

Case in English Court Seems Behind the Times.

London, May 23.—There was a strange echo of by-gone days in a case heard in the Little Dean Sessions court the other day when Ellen Fowler, a 70-year-old widow, was charged with pretending to be a witch. The case rested on the evidence of a Worcestershire farmer named Davies, who consulted the widow, as he said, "because things had gone wrong with his stock," while he himself felt ill "in a mysterious manner." He went to her because he thought he had been "cast under a spell by some witch" and wanted her to bewitch the witch. He paid several pounds to the widow, who failed to assist him.

The old woman denied being anything more than a herbalist. The case was dismissed.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Canton Will Make a Strong Bid for the Meeting.

Columbus, May 23.—The Republican state committee will meet some time the latter part of next month and fix the time and place for holding the state convention. Chairman Orin B. Gould, of the state central committee, will send out the call for the meeting within the coming few weeks.

There is no change in the programme outlined some weeks ago for a late convention. A late August date is probable. It is possible that there may be a shift in the cities. Instead of Columbus, Toledo looms up as a strong factor with probabilities that she will have a strong force pulling for her when the committee meets to choose a location for the men who will name the ticket.

Canton, having failed to land the Democratic convention last year, will try for the Republican meeting this year, and will come to the committee meeting with the backing of the Western Reserve.

Columbus, of course, will be in the fight, and it is plain to be seen that it will be the capital city against the field, with chances about even.

The Democrats have not decided when they will call their state committee together, nor have they reached a conclusion as to the time or place for the convention, further than that it will be a late meeting.

TRAFFIC TIED UP.

Insane Telegrapher Sidetracks Scores of Wabash Trains.

Huntington, Ind., May 23.—Everett Kellam, insane, but a crack telegraph operator, secured possession of the Wabash railway wires for a few minutes Tuesday, and in that time tied up the great system for hundreds of miles and stopped traffic in every direction.

With extreme rapidity he dashed off orders to dispatchers in every direction, ordering trains to sidings. Dispatchers at other points were unable to break in upon Kellam to ask about conflicting orders, and one dispatcher finally grounded the wire over which the crazy messages were being sent. The dispatcher at this point had stepped out to get his luncheon.

Kellam had been adjudged insane Monday, and arrangements were being made to send him to an asylum. He was sitting in the station when the agent went out and immediately took possession of the key. When the dispatcher returned it required the efforts of three men to overpower Kellam and drag him from the station.

Dispatcher Beauchamp then began the work of straightening out the system. Kellam was recently employed by the Chicago & Erie, but was driven mad by the heat.

B. & O. and Electric Line rates are about the same. Take B. & O. and save time.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, May 23, '06:

Country butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	14
Chickens, live, per lb	10-12
Chickens, dressed	12½-14
Potatoes, per bushel	60

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	85
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
Oats, per bushel	32
Corn, per bushel	50

Boston, Mass., and return, B. & O., May 31 to June 9, good to return to July 15. Very low.

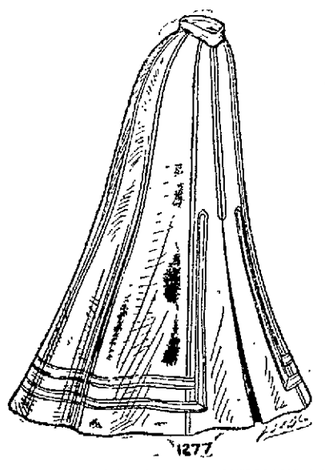
The Bee Hive Store

BIG SALE of SYLISH SKIRTS

Closing Out the Sample Lines of D. Korach & Co.,

One of the Largest Skirt Manufacturers in Cleveland

Over 400 Skirts to sell this week—all strictly tailor made of new choice materials in all the new styles; skirts that sell regularly from $5.00 to $12.50, to go at the following low prices this week:



Lot 1.

Skirts that sell up to $5.00, at

$1.98.

Lot 2.

Skirts that sell up to $6.98, at

$2.98.

Lot 3.

Skirts that sell up to $7.50, at

$3.98.

Lot 4.

Skirts that sell up to $12.50, at

$5.85.

Separate tables are arranged for the different lots; come and look them over The values are most unusual ones and are sure to interest you.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT

By Otho B. Senga

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John Pearson was distinctly annoyed. He would not have believed Eugenia could be so unreasonable. It was bad enough to lose Havens, who was the best stenographer he ever had, but when he finally secured another who could do satisfactory work, to have Eugenia object because the girl was young and pretty was enough to make a man lose all patience.

He strove to appease his fiancee's wrath by pointing out how inferior in beauty and grace the new stenographer appeared to him in comparison with herself. He tried to appeal to her reason, her pride, for faith in him, but to little purpose.

"You need not trouble to call again or to communicate with me until you have discharged that girl," was the ultimatum, and Pearson went away, angry and indignant, anathematizing all women and their silly, unreasonable jealousy.

Miss Anthony was not often unreasonable and had had little occasion for jealousy. She hardly could have explained it herself, but her annoyance about the girl and her resentment toward her lover had begun when she had asked the name of the new employee and John had replied, "Anna Darling."

The tiny flames had been fanned and increased by every word of praise for Miss Darling that the unconscious Pearson had stupidly uttered until she could bear it no longer. She magnified his satisfaction with the girl's work into love for the girl herself, and she felt for the moment quite justified in demanding her discharge.

But with the next day's light Miss Anthony's good sense and love of fair play reasserted itself. "How silly I was," she thought.

She resolved to send him a little note or a telephone message, but decided to wait until evening. He was to take her to the opera, and on the way she would confess her unreasonableness.

The evening passed, and no John and no message to explain his absence. Ten o'clock, 10:30! "I won't be foolish," she thought firmly. I'll call him up by phone and tell him I want to say good night."

She had often done this when it had not been possible for John to come to her. She smiled happily as she rang the bell and called for the Pearson residence. John lived with his brother, and she knew the family had gone away. She recognized the housekeeper's voice in reply to her call, but her face fell at the message. Mr. John had not been home, and Mrs. Barnes could get no reply to frequent calls over the phone to the office.

The next morning Miss Anthony called Mrs. Barnes again, with similar results. Mr. John did not come home, and there was evidently no one at his office.

Miss Anthony was essentially a woman of action. She dressed herself in a most becoming street costume and a half hour later was entering the great office building on Congress street. Pearson's office was closed, the door locked.

"He wasn't there all day yesterday," volunteered the elevator boy.

"But surely some one was," insisted Miss Anthony. "The young lady"—

"She came in the morning, but went away again immediately," he answered.

Miss Anthony was quick to resolve and equally quick to execute. She consulted the directory and took a car for Arlington. At the door of a neat little cottage she paused. Yes, there was the name, Darling, on the doorplate. What could she say to the girl even if she found her? Did she really expect to believe that she and John— Then she lifted her head proudly. Was she going to be silly again? Something had happened to John, and Miss Darling might be able to aid her in learning what it was.

When Miss Darling entered the room Miss Anthony hardly could restrain the impulse to take her in her arms, such a pretty, timid looking little thing—hardly more than a child. Her eyes were visibly red with weeping, and when Miss Anthony asked her if she had been at work the day before her face colored painfully.

Miss Anthony explained enough of the situation for Miss Darling to understand the reason for her visit, and then Miss Darling told her own story hurriedly.

"I have been with Mr. Pearson nearly a month and supposed my work was entirely satisfactory. I went to work yesterday morning as usual, but I had hardly entered the office when the telephone bell rang. On answering it I found it was Mr. Pearson speaking. He said that he should require my services no longer and would mail me a check for two months' salary."

She paused, choking back a sob. Miss Anthony blushed with shame and regret.

"I left the office immediately, of course. I cannot understand it, for I was at work on some papers that Mr. Pearson was very anxious to have finished this week—work that another stenographer could not well take up. And"—she hesitated—"as yet I have not received the check."

Miss Anthony spoke rapidly and with decision. "Miss Darling, I am convinced that there is some mistake. I know Mr. Pearson was satisfied with your work."

"Do you think," asked Miss Darling eagerly, "that it was not Mr. Pearson—that it was a hoax?"

"I hardly know what to think," returned Miss Anthony evasively, "but I am so sure that Mr. Pearson is pleased with your work and wishes to retain you in his employ that I am going to ask you to return to the office now with me. Perhaps in some way we may learn something of him."

The two girls were standing before Pearson's door, and Miss Darling was searching in her handbag for her duplicate key when a young man approached, saying courteously, "Were you looking for Mr. Pearson?"

"Yes," answered Miss Anthony quietly. "Can you tell me if he will be in today?"

"I think not. There are several important cases before the grand jury this term, and its sitting may last three or four days more."

Miss Anthony recognized her informant as a young architect who had an office in the same building.

"I do not understand," she said. "What has Mr. Pearson got to do with the grand jury?"

"Mr. Pearson was seized yesterday by United States Marshal Brown to serve." As Miss Anthony's face betokened no enlightenment, he went on: "When the grand jury was polled yesterday there were three absentees, and in order to carry on the business it was necessary to fill those vacancies. The absent men are sick, and it would greatly retard the work of the government if the jury had to be adjourned until they recovered."

Miss Anthony regained her poise. "Would Mr. Pearson have to go if he did not wish?" in stately surprise.

"Yes. Any citizen is liable to such draft."

"But—but his own business?" interposed Miss Darling.

"Quite a secondary matter in the eyes of the law," replied the young man.

"And in such a case is no message sent to the citizen's friends?" questioned Miss Anthony.

"Certainly. If Mr. Pearson had any clerk or secretary in his office the deputy marshal would likely notify that person, and Mr. Pearson could send a message to his family if he has one."

Miss Anthony and Miss Darling exchanged glances. They knew that Mr. Pearson had no family and at the time of his unwelcome seizure he had no clerk, and Miss Anthony knew why no message had been sent to her.

"And Mr. Pearson cannot come away. He is—he is held there?"

"Held by the government," he replied smilingly.

Miss Anthony thanked him courteously, and he passed on.

Miss Darling unlocked the door, and the two girls entered the office.

"Is the work Mr. Pearson wanted done all stenographic work?" Miss Anthony asked.

"Not all. There are some abstracts to be copied and"—

"I shall help you," with gentle decision.

When the grand jury adjourned United States Marshal Brown handed a note to Juryman Pearson.

"Miss Darling and I have your work nearly done," read the astonished Pearson. "Please come to me as soon as you are released. I think we had better arrange matters so that if you are held by the government again you will have some one to whom a message must be sent."

Removing the Shutters.

An uptown man who may be designated as Mr. Blank was asked by his wife the other day to aid in removing inside shutters from windows throughout the house so that they could be washed. Being in a hurry, he asked his better half to defer the matter until his return from the office. "I'll do it myself," was her retort. "Don't," was Mr. B.'s counsel as he departed; "women don't understand such work." This of course only more firmly decided Mrs. Blank to go ahead, and when Blank returned that night he found the shutters down. His wife was nursing several lacerated fingers, but she wore a triumphant air. "The screwdriver slipped once or twice," she explained in response to his inquiring glance at her bandaged digits. "Screwdriver slipped!" repeated Mr. B. in a dazed tone. "Great snakes, woman! You don't mean to say you unscrewed all the shutter hinges?" "Of course," said his wife complacently. "What other way could I get the shutters down?" For answer Blank lifted a shutter and pulled the pin out of one of the hinges, showing that the taking down of each shutter only involved the removal of two pins. When he figured that there were ten pairs of shutters and each pair required the driving of sixteen screws to put them up he swore while his wife wept.—Philadelphia Record.

When Modjeska Played Farce.

Count Boyenta, Mme. Modjeska's husband, was arranging with Senator Tabor for Modjeska's first appearance in Denver, and the founder of dramatic art in Denver asked what parts she played.

"Well," said the count, "there is 'Mary Stuart.'"

"Who wrote it?" asked Tabor.

"Schiller," said the count.

"Is he a first class dramatist?" asked Tabor.

"Surely, surely," said the count. "He is most illustrious."

"Humph! Never heard of him," commented Tabor. "What else does she do?"

"'As You Like It,' 'Antony and Cleopatra,' 'Macbeth'"—

"Who wrote them?"

"Shakespeare."

"How's he? Good writer?"

"Excellent; excellent."

"Well," said Tabor ruminatively, "those fellows may be all right as authors, but they ain't well enough known to suit the people out here. What we want is something popular, something that everybody's heard of. I tell you what you do—you get her to give us something of Hoyt's!"—Harper's Weekly.

NEW JOURNALISTIC ERA

C. W. Knapp Says It Will Come In Ten Years.

PREDICTS MORE CAREFULNESS.

Publisher of St. Louis Paper Believes Future Newspapers Will Be Accurate In Presenting Facts and More Precise In Language—Expects Further General Use of Half News and Half Editorial Articles.

Remarking upon the discussions of newspaper making in the New York Herald apropos of the recrudescence of Albert Pulitzer, who intends to start a newspaper on new lines next fall, dismissing imitation sensations with a paragraph, Charles W. Knapp, publisher of the St. Louis Republic, who was recently interviewed at Bretton Hall by a New York Herald reporter, indicated that he expected journalism would undergo several changes in the next ten years, one of which would be a more general use of half news, half editorial articles, such as the magazines have found successful.

He said relative to Mr. Pulitzer:

"He finds two indictments—that the New York papers are all dull, and, to the blind man who has them read to him, all alike.

"Criticism of newspapers is always easy. No newspaper manager or editor is without ability to pick flaws in American journalism. It is full of flaws. These are due, I should say, to the demands of the readers. They do not represent necessarily what the editors want."

"How do you determine that readers demand this and that?"

"By experimentation. If you don't meet a favorable response to certain efforts you have made to please readers you drop those efforts and exert yourself along different lines.

"Nobody doubts that the typical newspaper of ten years from now will be radically different from what it is today. In every large city newspapers have been leading the reader, to a greater or less extent, a sort of yellow debauch. From this there is quite clearly apparent a revolt on the part of the reader."

"You think people are finding the sensational press a bore?"

"I will not undertake to forecast the coming journalism in this country except to express my confident belief that two changes are coming: First, that the newspaper of the future will be accurate in the presentation of facts and more precise in the language employed to set forth the facts; second, that neither the Sunday nor the week day newspaper will grow any smaller. If they change at all, they will contain more pages instead of fewer.

"There is greater need today for a better written newspaper than hitherto, because the constituency upon which a newspaper must rely for support includes nowadays a relatively larger number of persons who are critical and who are judges of literary style. They are affronted by the slovenly English, by the lack of form, in which American newspapers too often give them the occurrences of the day. A better literary style will retard in some measure the natural tendency toward larger instead of smaller newspapers.

"Public attention increasingly centers upon the accuracy of newspapers by reason of the extreme indifference to accuracy in the so called 'yellows.' There was an example recently—the dispatch denying the truth of the report printed widely that the recent earthquake had produced a transformation in Yellowstone park. I suppose some reporter thought that would make a 'good story,' so wrote it out of hand."

"Perhaps he was asked to write it by the editor or publisher?"

"Oh, I know the pressure that is brought upon the writers. I've had to do with both ends. It's hard to come in and say 'there's nothing in it.' But there will be more carefulness by and by—more carefulness as to matter and as to manner. It will be required that the fact shall be as it is, and that it shall be told tersely, clearly, in a way to satisfy an intelligent reader.

"What do you think of the complaint that 'the great editors have all gone?'"

"Never again, probably, will the editorial come to the power it possessed forty years ago. The editors of that period I am sure could not have been great editors today. Discrimination in news values, recognition of what is of importance, of what will shake the thoughts and ideas of the people—these are what go to establish public sentiment nowadays more than written editorials. One of the evidences can be pointed out in the popular development of the magazines. They have taken up news work which carries instruction of the sort that used to be conveyed by the editorial. The 'muck raker,' which the president recently criticised, is merely combining the editorial with the news article.

"I do not want to be understood as saying that the field of the editorial has been closed up completely. It still assists, and will continue to assist, the work done in the news columns, and it is frequently still effective in awakening public attention to the necessity for action where a mere news presentation might fail.

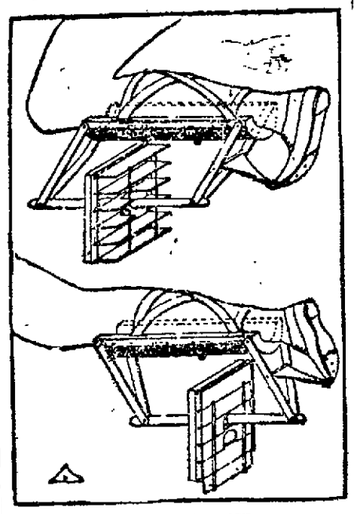
"In the future development of newspapers there will undoubtedly be a striking increase in what is called 'personal journalism'—that is, the sort represented in articles or series of articles which bear the signature of the writer. These will have force because of the writer's public reputation. Newspapers of the better class will thereby year by year successfully invade the magazine field."

AIDS THE SWIMMER.

Leg Attachment Designed to Accelerate Speed In the Water.

A recent invention of a Canadian will be of interest to those who delight in swimming. It is an attachment which, being worn by the swimmer, will facilitate his progress in the water by affording him an enlarged area with which to push himself forward. In the illustration it is shown attached to the leg of a swimmer, although it can be modified to fit the arms also. The operation will be obvious.

The device consists of an open rectangular framework, within which are suspended a series of light vanes



SWIMMING DEVICE.

hinged along one edge of the open framework in such a manner as to be susceptible of setting themselves with the current of water going through them as the legs are drawn forward or bent for the stroke. During the back stroke or thrust the vanes will close and form a plane normal to the movement of the limb.

A framework of vanes of this kind is supported from each limb of the swimmer, to which it is secured by bands or straps, certain portions of the frame being made buoyant to an extent sufficient to sustain the weight of the device in the water. This constitutes the primary element of the attachment, the form and manner of the attachment being modified to the requirements of arm and leg. To supplement the leg movement with the instep action of the foot the vane frame is pivoted to the leg attachment by a system of parallel links, which link motion is connected by a light rod to the toe of a sandal or shoe on the foot. The feet, instead of acting merely as paddles, are utilized to impart considerable muscular power to propel the body forward, the legs being kept merely far enough apart to avoid striking the frames together.

A POWERFUL LIGHT.

The Flaming Arc Outclasses All Other Illuminants.

"The flaming arc is now with us and probably to stay," says the Electrical World. "Its appearance is somewhat startling, even to a hardened technologist. It looms up from the street like a compressed conflagration, making the ordinary arcs look like blue candles, while the gaslights and ordinary incandescents have beside it about the apparent luminosity of a white bean. The splendid pale golden hue of the light looks queer at first to the eye that has gradually become accustomed to the bluish light of the inclosed arcs, but the effect, save for the unpleasantly great brilliancy, is altogether good. The common globe is totally unfitted for dealing with a source of so enormous brilliancy and should be replaced by a very strong diffusing globe of at least double the ordinary diameter.

"The loss of light thus incurred is a very trivial matter, considering the enormous efficiency of the flaming arc. To put the facts conservatively, it gives five to ten times as much light per watt as the common inclosed arc. For the first time in the history of electric lighting one sees in commercial use on the street lamps that can be rated at 2,000 candlepower without the need of any photometric apologies. They completely outclass any other illuminant of human devising so far as efficiency is concerned."

Pickled Posts and Poles.

"Preservation of wood is becoming more general every year," said a man who has put in a number of railroad tie pickling plants throughout the country. They are even extending this pickling business to fenceposts and telegraph and telephone poles. It works out well in both of these. In the pickling of ties the railroads are using a great many of the softer woods, those which ordinarily wouldn't last more than two or three years. By the treatment of chemicals, though, their life is extended to at least ten years.—Kansas City Journal.

Peculiarity of Manila Rope.

Manila rope does not show from the outside the actual amount of wear that really must be present. In ropes of this character, says the Engineering and Mining Journal, the principal effect of use is shown in the grinding up of the fibers comprising the core, wearing it into short pieces or even into powder. This is especially noticeable with ropes that pass over sheaves or pulleys of small diameter.

Auto Mail Service In New Mexico.

What is said to be the first direct contract from the postal department for the transportation of mails in motor cars has been let on a route 111 miles long between Roswell and Torrence, N. M. Three motor cars are stipulated, one trip each way daily being required. The third car is for use in case of accident to the others. The contract is for five years.

BIG RAILWAY TERMINAL

Plans of Superb Pennsylvania Station For New York.

CONVENIENCE THE MAIN IDEA

New Building Will Be So Arranged That the Best Possible Service Can Be Obtained—Compared With Skyscrapers It Will Be Low, but Impressive—General Waiting Room to Be a Giant.

Plans for the new Pennsylvania railroad station in New York city have been perfected, and a description of the great building and its surroundings has been issued by the company. Although the station structure when contrasted with its skyscraper neighbors will appear low, its scope and architecture will make it impressive—a wide departure from the conventional railway station, says the New York Herald.

The exterior construction is to be of pink Milford granite, similar to the building stone of the Boston Public library, the University club in New York, the courthouse in Pittsburg and the Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati.

The main entrance, according to the plans, will be in the center of the structure in Seventh avenue, opposite the intercepted end of Thirty-second street. This will be for foot passengers only, and from the street entrance to the stairway to the main waiting room there will extend an arcade 225 feet long and 45 feet wide, flanked by shops, which will be occupied by merchants whose wares will appeal especially to the requirements of travelers. On either side of the Seventh avenue entrance there will also be a series of stores. At the further end of the arcade the restaurant, lunchrooms and the cafe will be established, with proper kitchens and service connections. Beyond will be the general waiting room and the concourse, all easy of access by convenient stairways. Apart from the main entrance there are other convenient entrances for foot passengers from the street level to the general waiting room and concourse from both the streets and the avenues. At a central point in both streets wide bridges leading into the street floor of the station span the carriage subway.

The general waiting room, the largest of its kind in the world—320 feet long, 110 feet wide and 150 feet high—is the central section of the plan. Adjoining the general waiting room on the west are two subsidiary waiting rooms, 58 by 100 feet, respectively for men and women, provided with seats and opening into retiring rooms, with lavatories attached.

To the east of the general waiting room the main baggage room, with 450 feet of frontage for the use of the transfer wagons, is located, covering the full area occupied by the arcade and restaurants on the plane above. The baggage is delivered and taken away through a special subway thirty feet wide, extending under and along the entire length of Thirty-first street and Seventh and Eighth avenues. From the baggage room trunks are delivered to the tracks below by motor trucks and elevators. The cab stands will also occupy this level. There will be maintained an ample service of electric vehicles of varying capacities to meet the requirements of travelers.

Parallel to and connecting with the main waiting room by a wide thoroughfare and west of the subsidiary waiting rooms is the concourse, a covered assembling place over 100 feet wide, extending the entire width of the station and under the adjoining streets. This may be termed the vestibule to the tracks, as two sets of stairs descend from it to each of the train platforms on the track level. The concourse and adjacent areas are open to the tracks, forming a courtyard 340 feet wide by 210 feet broad, roofed by a lofty train shed of iron and glass, similar in design to the famous train sheds of the new stations in Frankfort and Dresden, Germany. In addition to the entrances to the concourse from the waiting room, there are also direct approaches from Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets and Eighth avenue.

The third level, which is at a depth below the surface of the street corresponding to the height of a four story building, is the track level. When the two tracks emerge from the tubes under the Hudson and reach the entrance to the station yards at Tenth avenue they begin to multiply, and at Ninth avenue and extending into the station the total number has grown to twenty-one. There is also a reduction in the number of tracks leading out of the station to the east to a total of four for the main line, two passing under Thirty-second and two under Thirty-third street, and thence under the East river to the Long Island City yards. The track surface of the station may be compared to two unfolded fans joined together at the open ends, the handle of one extending under the Hudson and that of the other under the East river. Within the station area, covering twenty-five acres of ground space, there are sixteen miles of tracks. This trackage area will afford ample facilities for easy movement of many hundred trains a day by electric power.

Through trains from the western side of the Hudson after discharging passengers will proceed at once to Long Island City, where the train yards and terminals will be located, thus leaving the station tracks clear of any idle equipment, and likewise the westbound through trains made up at the Long Island City terminal will pass through the station, stopping only to take up their quota of passengers.

THE SPARE FEEDERS.

The Question of Meager Diet In Relation to Health.

It is a very difficult matter to settle individual requirements in the way of food by any appeal to general principles. We must not push the general too far into the particular, and the kind and amount of diet which may prove admirable for one man may, and very likely will, not be acceptable to his near neighbor.

Physiological history gives us many examples of successful living on meager diet. The case of Thomas Wood, the miller of Billericay, was described to the College of Physicians in 1767 by Sir G. Baker. Wood lived healthily for eighteen years on sixteen ounces of flour per day made in a pudding with water. He took no other liquid. He lived daily on this diet, representing 1.72 ounces of nitrogenous or proteid material, .32 of fat and 11.28 ounces of starch. The ordinary food tables give us as necessary for ordinary labor about four ounces of proteid food, about three ounces of fat and about fourteen ounces of starches and sugars.

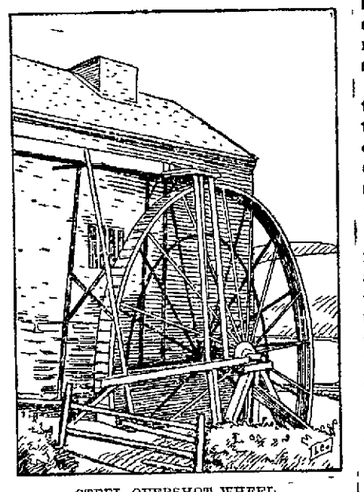
Cornaro's case is often quoted in connection with the subject of meager diet in relation to health. He lived to the age of 100 years. He took bread, meat, the yolk of an egg and soup to the amount of twelve ounces and drank one pint of wine daily. If there was represented here apparently an insufficient quantity of food the diet certainly boasted of variety. On the whole, the case of the free feeders may be described as less hopeful than that of the spare feeders. Mankind will be the healthier and happier, probably, if they limit their diet amounts. Such at least is the trend of modern scientific opinion.—Andrew Watson, Ph. D.

OVERSHOT WHEELS.

Inexpensive Method of Utilizing a Small Water Power.

Water powers which once were considered of no commercial value are now being utilized, says Popular Mechanics. Power has a commerce value and can be made to earn money. The larger the power the more it is worth, of course, but many small powers now going to waste can at small expense be made to pay big returns in grinding, sawing and other work.

Many a farmer could light his house and premises brilliantly with electric light at no cost except the putting in of a turbine or overshot wheel and a small generator, with a small allowance for wire and fixtures. If the power is some distance from the house



STEEL OVERSHOT WHEEL.

electric motors will churn, saw and grind, and motors and generators are so simply made in these days almost any bright young man of eighteen can do all the installing from the printed directions. A water power where an expensive dam is not required—and there are thousands of this kind—is a very profitable possession.

Overshot water wheels are now made of steel, which has many advantages over the old wooden wheels. The steel wheels do not swell and warp, they carry more water, which means more power, and are made in all sizes from a few feet diameter up. The illustration shows a steel wheel forty feet high and two feet wide. It runs a mill at Springwood, Va.

Irrigation In India.

The most extensive irrigation works in the world are in India. There an area equal to more than the entire surface of the state of Maine is supplied with water from rivers which are controlled by artificial means. This takes no account of the land irrigated by private enterprise or from tanks. The value of the crops raised on land irrigated by the government is about $135,000,000 yearly. It is believed that if all the tanks and other small local sources of irrigation were taken into the reckoning the area watered would be nearly as great as that of the British isles—say a region not far from three times as extensive as Ohio.

Telephone In Every Pew.

Members of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian church, Orange, N. J., have had difficulty in hearing the officiating minister unless they sat in the front part of the auditorium. This deficiency in the acoustics of the church has been remedied by having a telephone system installed, there being a transmitter in the pulpit and a small receiver in every pew. When the telephone system was used for the first time persons sitting in the last row of pews had no trouble in understanding every word spoken by the pastor.—New York Times.

A Dundee Relic.

A dredger built of oak, sixty-eight feet long, twenty-one feet wide and drawing seven feet six inches of water, is now in use in Dundee harbor. It has been in use in the same place for over 100 years, and its engine is said to have been built by James Watt.

STILL INVESTIGATING

Littlefield Committee Probing Agricultural Department.

MAINE MAN HAS HARD SLEDDING

American Privilege of Swearing at the Court—Governor Johnson Visits Washington—Champ Clark's Rosseate Prophecies.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, May 14.—[Special.]—The investigation which Representative Littlefield and his fellow members of the committee on expenditures in the agricultural department are conducting is not likely to develop any extravagance of note in that department. The committees on agriculture in both houses make a pretty thorough inquiry each year regarding expenditures for agriculture, and it is supposed that they have not allowed extravagances in any large proportions. At the same time it is no doubt well to have another set of men, who do not prepare the appropriation bills, make an inquiry. They may be able to point out beneficial changes which the other committee has overlooked.

Not For Political Purposes.

It may be asserted as a fact beyond dispute that Littlefield is not going into this investigation for political purposes. He finds himself chairman of a committee and he proposes to find out why the committee was created by having it perform its function. I say this about the Maine man because there have been rumors afloat that he is having "hard sledding" in his district, where ambitious men live who would like to come to congress. The defeat of Littlefield would be a distinct loss to the congress.

Vreeland to Cooper.

During the consideration of the naval appropriation bill Representative Cooper of Wisconsin complained very bitterly about the manner in which Racine was treated when the board of naval officers was looking at the various sites for a naval training station on the great lakes and selected one near Chicago. At the end of Cooper's speech Representative Vreeland of New York remarked that "we all admire a good fighter, and the gentleman from Wisconsin showed that he belonged in that class." Vreeland then explained what had been done in the matter of site selection and closed by saying:

"It seems to me that all that is left to the gentleman from Wisconsin is the time honored right of every citizen of the United States that when the verdict goes against him he has a right to swear at the court."

Welcomed by Democrats.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota was in Washington last week and received a warm welcome, on the Democratic side of the senate especially, because the Democrats knew he had been elected as a Democrat when Roosevelt carried the state by something like 150,000 majority. "I'm glad to see a Democrat from up in that country," remarked Senator Tillman. "They are a pretty scarce article, I should judge, and you must be quite an exceptional member of the party."

Senator Bailey introduced Governor Johnson to Senator La Follette. "You are the kind of a man I admire," said the Wisconsin senator. "I was glad of your success, and I congratulate you on the good work you have done in your state."

Wants Clark's Predictions.

It is recorded in the political history of this country that Champ Clark was permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention, and as such officer he delivered the address formally notifying Judge Parker of his nomination. Charles B. Landis of Indiana, with whom Clark has tilted in mimic forensic encounters on the lecture platform, has an idea that Clark made some wonderful political predictions while he was on the way to the notification ceremony. From time to time Landis asks Clark to produce those predictions. Landis would like to use them in a speech to confound Clark, and the latter absolutely fails to recall any predictions of Parker's success. Landis declares that Clark carried two-thirds of the electoral votes for Parker—on paper—and he has a great desire to see that prediction.

Elkins Wanted to Speak.

When Senator Elkins offered his coal amendment to the railroad rate bill he had fifteen minutes to talk upon it. But he was soon engaged in a fire of questions, and his time was all gone. The next day he started to talk again, and Vice President Fairbanks called attention to the fact that he had exhausted his time on his amendment.

"But I am speaking on the amendment of the senator from North Dakota," said Elkins.

"That amendment is not pending," said Fairbanks.

"Well, I must speak to some amendment," said Elkins, while the senate laughed. "I cannot speak to my own amendment. Other senators took all of my time on that."

"But the senator from West Virginia has exhausted the rule," replied Fairbanks.

"Senators took all my time yesterday asking questions," declared Elkins plaintively, "and I want to get a chance to explain my own amendment. Can the senator from South Carolina in his prolific mind offer something here that I can speak to?"

But even Tillman was powerless to help out the West Virginian, who had to wait for another amendment before he could talk.

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EARTHQUAKE NEWSPAPERING

Strenuous Experiences In the San Francisco Calamity.

PLUCKY HUSTLING OF AN EDITOR

How He Worked Hard Trying to Get Out an Extra—The Chronicle Tried to Work Its Own Plant While Earthquake Kept on Quaking, but Was Stopped by Fire—Spirit of the People Remarkable.

A letter from Ernest S. Simpson, city editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, to a friend in New York tells one part of an episode which should be historical in American journalism—the unsuccessful fight of the newspaper men to get out extras on the first morning of the earthquake disaster in San Francisco and the successful effort to keep the papers running without a break, says the New York Sun. It says in part:

"An hour ago in a candy store I met one of the saloon keeping D.'s. He was dusty and haggard, but cheerful. He hasn't a saloon left out of his large and profitable flock.

"'Gimme a pineapple ice cream soda,' said the once haughty D. of the Tenderloin to a boy who was even dirtier than he—or myself.

"'It's a h— of a leveler, ain't it?' he said to me. 'Nearly starved for four days while I was rustling grub and cooking it for a family of six to twelve. Then a Chink that worked for me showed up. He wanted to get out of town to see his brother somewhere.

"'"Brother be d——d!" says I. "You cook!" says I, "and I grabs his hat and skins the coat off of him and hides 'em so he can't slope, and we're eating the real chow again."' Not a word about the calamity which must have beggared him.

"If you whimper now you do it in a whisper. You'd be proud of what's left of your dear old San Francisco, Cal. She's crippled, thirsty, hungry and broke. She has a few whole churches, only half of her schoolhouses, not one French restaurant, not a theater. She is full of people without homes, jobs or clothes. She is the worst bunged up town that ever was. But the spirit of her is something to bring tears of pride to any American's eyes that was not crushed by the quake nor scorched by the fire. She is as game as Bat Nelson, Britt, McGovern, Hanlon and all the rest of the lightweight division put together. You can't beat a town that does not know when she is licked.

"It is one of the things that I am proud of that the newspaper gang had so few 'run outs.' I dog trotted to the office, arriving there about 6 a. m. The managing editor was there, my brother and a few others. Men from all departments came in steadily, and I began hustling for an extra. The old building was not seriously hurt, and one elevator was in commission, and we got a few typos upstairs. (The typesetting room was on the top floor.) I established the city desk in the business office and soon had a bunch of copy going up, while my brother was holding the men upstairs. At 8:15 o'clock we got another jolt—about No. 4, I guess—and no more upstairs for printers or stereotypers. The fire was coming at us from the east and south strong. We went upstairs to see what we could do with the machinery. Then we found that we were without water or power, and it was agreed to try to publish a one-for-all paper somehow and somewhere Thursday morning. As an emergency last chance, an Examiner bunch was sent over to the Oakland Tribune to get out a Chronicle-Call-Examiner, lots being drawn by Michelson, McNaught and me in the Bulletin office for order of precedence in title. (The Bulletin is an evening paper, the Chronicle, Call and Examiner morning papers.)

"The rest of the day was one hot weariness. We tried until 7 p. m. to get power on in the Bulletin office. Then the war lords quit—those who had not given it up earlier—and scattered to the four winds. I had watched the Call and Examiner burn earlier in the afternoon. When the game was up for a San Francisco paper I plodded along the edge of the fire and out Market street, home, too weary to climb the office stairs if that had been possible. At 11 p. m. I reached home. We tried to sleep in our front doorway, but it was no go. We could hear the fire east and north of us, and it was so light that you could read easily indoors and out. The noise of falling walls and cornices was like a string of firecrackers, and every few minutes the dynamiters would punctuate it with an earth shaking explosion.

"My people were packed and provisioned and ready to move. I stayed with them until noon and then sent French to make a deal with the Oakland Herald, and put Clarke, my second assistant, in charge locally. I butted into the committee of fifty, was made a member of the press committee, got a special policeman's star, commandeered automobiles until I had a good one—with a regular fiend of a driver—picked up staff and reporters and got to Oakland about 10 p. m. I took my bunch to the Oakland Herald. There I found French and my brother Lynne. We managed by 5 a. m. to pull out 7,000 copies of a combined Call and Chronicle, differing in title and editorial. There was no more paper left after the Herald had run off its own extra at 1:30 a. m. These 7,000 I had to count, stack and tie myself as well as police them from the gang that was trying to grab them, papers being as good as wheat in that crisis. I helped load them on a one horse, rickety express wagon and sat on them for a four mile crawl through the dawn to the estuary, where I had a man holding a jayhawk launch with promises of money and threats of shooting. We piked in through the wreckage of the wharfs at 7 a. m., found that good automobile waiting and tore through what was left of the town, giving away papers from Noe Valley to the Presidio. The people were crazy for them. Out in the park, crowded with refugees, a big chap got on our front board and refused to get off. If we had stopped anywhere we would have been stripped of our papers. I leaned across Jimmy Hopper in the tonneau and soaked Mr. Husky. We were running some, and he spun like a top when he hit the macadam.

"At 9 a. m. I went up to Mr. De Young, the proprietor of the Chronicle—this was Friday. He had saved his house after an all night struggle. He had got his people out to San Rafael. He had plenty of food, no water, plenty of automobiles and no gasoline. I got out and grabbed a can of oil, with an order for more, and took Mr. De Young to Oakland. We had a dickens of a time getting there, making a deal with the Herald, arranging for white paper supply and getting back to San Francisco. We walked from the ferry to 1910 California—Mr. De Young, Whitcomb, Fred Bennett and I—carrying eggs, bread, butter and meat that we had bought at a restaurant near Emeryville. We all dined together at the De Young house. It was the first time I had eaten in thirty-six hours. Then I took my share of the grub—a ten pound chunk of raw beef—hiked over to the general committee's night meeting on Fillmore street and at midnight plugged it home, being stopped by a militiaman with a gun every few blocks. I had had three hours of sleep in eighty-four and had walked so much that when, the next day, I pulled my clothes off my socks were stuck to my feet with blood.

"Since Saturday, April 21, we have been bucking the both-sides-of-the-bay game. It has been tough, but every hour has noted an improvement in conditions. At first it was a man's job just to get to the ferry, and nothing short of an automobile could make any time. Now there are some cars, and, in addition to our crippled automobiles, we have a motorcycle service carrying copy. Our papers are loaded on a Key route special, hauled to the pier, carried across to San Francisco in launches, brought out here in automobiles and passed along to carriers and newsboys. We make it, barring accidents, by 4:30 a. m., simultaneously with the Examiner. The Bulletin, using the Herald press, gets here about 7 p. m. The Argonaut has gone to San Jose, the remains of the News Letter are in Alameda, and the Wasp is whittling its sting out Fruitvale way.

"The Chronicle is being built up from the bottom. Within two weeks we will be in business at Market and Kearney streets again, with editorial quarters in the old mezzanine floor, business office where the old Chronicle bar was, and print shop on the second floor of the new building. One press has arrived and another is coming, with twenty linotypes and necessary machinery and furniture. The Examiner will resume at Spear and Folsom, and the Call people talk of opening in the Spreckels tower, which was unhurt by the quake, but had everything combustible swept clean by the fire. Steel is in Los Angeles getting out the Sunday supplement in the Times office.

"Bill, you sure missed it."

Alarm Clocks Instead of Curfew.

The committee on judiciary of the city council the other afternoon considered a unique plan in connection with the intended adoption of a curfew law for Cleveland, says a dispatch from that city. The members had planned to have whistles blown at 8 and 9 o'clock p. m. to inform girls and boys that it is time for them to be at home. Mrs. Frederick C. Curtiss, wife of a physician, urged the purchase of thousands of small alarm clocks to take the place of whistles. Her idea was to set the clocks and tie one to each child.

Emigration From Italy.

Figures for 1904 show that 470,962 emigrants left Italy; those for 1905, which will soon be published by the ministry of the interior, reveal the exodus of 710,343 persons, a number never reached by any other country in the world, says the Milan Secolo. Emigration has been providential for Italy, but who can say that if it passes certain limits it may not prove a scourge for the national economy?

How They Do It In the Douma.

"What was it," cried the frightened czar,
"That streak of lightning hit?"
"It wasn't lightning, Nicholas,"
Replied the placid Witte.
"It was over at the douma, and in one of the debates
On holding down the vodka trust and regulating rates
The speaker pulled a forty-four and shot some delegates,
For that's the way they do it at the douma."

"What was that awful cannonade,"
The czar exclaimed, "a bomb?"
"Don't throw a fit, your majesty,"
Said Witte, with perfect calm.
"It was over at the douma, where some duffers tried to do
The sea of Azof ship canal that I'd framed up for you.
We plugged them with some dynamite, and now it's going through,
For that is how we do it in the douma."

"What was that fierce volcanic shock?"
The czar in terror cried.
"Don't let that worry you at all,"
The gentle Witte replied.
"It was over at the douma, where the foolish members yearned
So loudly for their liberties that presently we burned
A half a ton of melinite, and now they have adjourned.
For that's the way we do it in the douma."

—James J. Montague in New York American.

FOR A SEA LEVEL CANAL

Senator Kittredge's Fight to That End.

SENATE MAY SUPPORT HIS VIEW

Putting Everything Into the Rate Bill—Hard to Get Out of the Navy. Sores Left by the Battle Over Rates. New England Gets Lion's Share.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, May 19.—[Special.]—If congress should determine upon a sea level canal the result would be due to Senator Kittredge of South Dakota more than any one man. Believing in the sea level plan after he had examined all the available testimony, he has gone steadily forward on that line and brought a majority of the committee on canals, of which he is a leading member, to agree with him. Kittredge has done this in face of the fact that the president, Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts, Chief Engineer Stevens, as well as nearly all the members of the isthmian canal commission, favor a lock level canal. It is true that the majority of the consulting board of engineers support Kittredge and the majority of the committee, but that board has not been considered as weighty as the other influences. Kittredge in a quiet but determined manner has pursued his way, and he believes the senate will agree with him when all the facts are brought before that body. If the senate declares for a sea level canal it will go a long way toward establishing that type.

Fairbanks' Little Joke.

One day during the long debate on the railroad rate bill in the senate Vice President Fairbanks called up to the desk one of the newspaper men who reports the proceedings of the senate and said:

"Tom, there is a little item of news in the senate which I wish you would mention."

"Certainly, Mr. Vice President," said the newspaper man. "I shall be very glad to do so. What is it?"

"The rate bill," said the vice president.

The newspaper man had been writing rate bill debate for two months. Vice President Fairbanks had been listening for all that time to talk on this same subject.

Take In Everything.

"Let's put everything in the bill when it gets back here," remarked Jim Mann of Illinois to some friends about the house—"the telegraphs, telephones and all other means of transit from one state to another. Then everybody will be treated alike; there will be no especial favors shown to one class over another. We can prevent low rates being granted to one class that are not given to another."

As a matter of fact, the greatest favorite in telegraph rates is the government of the United States. The government gets a better rate than the newspapers and a far better rate than private individuals. An attempt to make the electric currents of transmission of news interstate commerce would present a novel and most interesting question.

Enlisted Men In the Navy.

Pathetic tales have been told in the house of representatives about the manner in which boys are induced to join the navy leaving old parents and young brothers and sisters without means of support. When they try to get out they find that the regulations are extremely strict and that they cannot get discharges. In the army they would desert, but they cannot get away from a battleship. Appeals are made to congressmen, but these are no longer honored. If a secretary granted one request of this kind he would have to grant all and the result would be discharges without number, greatly to the prejudice of discipline. That is the view that has been taken of the matter by the officers of both army and navy, and the officials in civil life having the subjects in charge take the same view. Isolated cases of hardship do not mean that the entire system of the army and navy recruiting service is bad and that enlisted men are treated with undue severity.

New England.

"As usual," remarked Senator Foraker during a debate on some feature of the railroad rate bill, "New England gets much the best of it."

"Why not say Massachusetts?" asked Senator Hale, who, like all Maine men, feels that the Old Bay State arrogates a large share of New England to herself.

Made Many Enemies.

It will take a long time to heal all the wounds made by the long contest over the railroad rate bill. The controversies that have occurred in the senate are the smallest part of the bitterness that is felt between senators who have disagreed. Some have suffered the keenest disappointment of their careers by the manner in which they have been treated. Differences over legal questions have grown into bitter personal controversies, in some cases resulting in men refusing to speak to each other. It has been pretty hard for men to keep their tempers at all times and especially during a controversy lasting so many months and involving so many difficult and intricate questions. Differences over these points have grown to be barriers between some of the ablest men in the senate. These divisions have not been confined to party lines, and there are serious differences even between men from the same state. Perhaps in time these senators will forget their memorable battles over the rate bill, but it will take a long time.

FRISCO'S FIRE HEROES.

How They Fought For the City They Loved So Well.

In a letter to his sister, Katherine Russell of San Jose, Stephen Russell, a captain in the San Francisco fire department, deals with a particular feature of the recent disaster which has hitherto escaped attention, says the San Jose Mercury. Mr. Russell says:

"We will never be able to give any kind of a description approaching accuracy of the terrible scenes during the earthquake and for the three days following. As soon as possible after the shake I ascertained that all my family was uninjured. Then commenced our fight with the fire, which lasted amid harrowing and nerve racking scenes for fifty-two hours without intermission.

"It took two firemen to hold the hose while two more sheltered them with a wet blanket. And many, many times we would lie down in the gutter and roll in the water, but it would not be two minutes till we were perfectly dry again. Our coats fell from our backs. Rubber coats lasted no length of time at all. Our caps were burned or baked on our heads. Our feet were blistered by the heat on the rubber boots. Yet every man fought on for fifty-two hours, when ordinarily a two hours' fight will exhaust a man. The doctors and nurses went up and down the line and injected strychnine into us, so we could go on. And one volunteer citizen, who had good judgment, went up and down the line with a suck and dipped it in the gutter, then applied it to the back of our necks. Many times were we trapped by the fire and could not get the horses to our engines, but always the citizens volunteered and pulled them out for us. The horses were exhausted also and could not pull the engines at times. One place in particular, up a steep hill, we put a rope on the engine and about 500 people got hold and dragged horses, engine and all up the hill. We had over half of our hose burned. And many of the men were delirious at times. We had no conception of time, and when I came to make out my report I called my men in to help, and while one would be positive that a certain thing took place at 8 o'clock in the morning another would swear it was at 11 o'clock at night. It was as bright as day at all times. You can imagine how we fought, for we all loved San Francisco, and to see her go up in smoke nearly broke our hearts."

CARNEGIE MEDAL HEROINE.

Girl Saved Boy's Life by Sucking Rattler's Poison From Wound.

Miss Lucy E. Ernst of Philadelphia is officially a heroine. She has been awarded a Carnegie medal for saving the life of her companion, Harry E. Schoenhut, also of Philadelphia, at the risk of her own by sucking the poison from a rattlesnake's bite on his arm, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The "hero commission" in session the other day in Pittsburg formally awarded the medal to the pretty young woman and prepared a formal acknowledgment of her remarkable bravery.

When told that she had been honored by the Carnegie commission Miss Ernst said:

"We were walking in a grove near the clubhouse at Porter's lake last summer searching for birch bark. Mr. Schoenhut, who was a short distance in front of me, staggered and fell. A rattlesnake had bitten his right arm. I cut away his sleeve, but the arm was already black, and a large sac had formed. I tried to suck the blood, but it wouldn't flow, so I cut his arm with my penknife and sucked all the poison out. He wiggled so that I swallowed a mouthful myself. I succeeded in getting him to the clubhouse, where I gave him nearly a quart of whisky. He was all right in a few days, but I was ill a week because of the poison I had swallowed. My lip was cut at the time, and the doctors cannot understand why I was not poisoned. I did not see the snake myself, but Mr. Schoenhut said it was a big one. He heard the rattle, but thought it was a locust. I am glad I did it, for the doctors said he certainly would have died."

Mr. Schoenhut is the sixteen-year-old son of Albert Schoenhut of Philadelphia. Miss Ernst is the only daughter of Bernard Ernst, select councilman.

A Soap Mountain In Nebraska.

R. H. Mitchell, a ranchman who lives near Belden, Neb., has discovered on his ranch a small mountain of what he calls soap, says the Kansas City Star. Mitchell's "soap hill" is composed of a fine and very white sand which when mixed with powder looks and acts like one of the washing powders so common on the market. Mitchell says the people of his neighborhood have been making good use of his soap mine, carting the stuff away for scrubbing floors, polishing metals and even for washing the hands. An effort will be made to market the "soap" as a ready made washing powder.

Cherries Dried Fifty-two Years Ago.

Cherries dried by Mrs. Samuel Kauffman of Johnstown, Pa., fifty-two years ago are now being used in the making of pies that are as delicious as though the fruit were of but a season's growth, says the Johnstown Tribune. Those who have tasted the pies say the cherries are reminders of the patient work done by housewives half a century ago, when fruit was dried and preserved and not canned until cured.

Gold Safety Pins For Socks.

One of the famous physicians in New York supports his socks with gold safety pins attached to his drawers, says the New York Press. The pins are set with diamonds and cost $300 each. He uses four. He would not wear a garter for a million dollars, regarding the "circular" as a hindrance to ample circulation.

A PROGRESSIVE RULER

Reforms a Prince of India Would Establish.

WANTS HIS LAND TO ADVERTISE

Gackwar of Baroda, Who Has Come to Study American Customs, Thinks Development Would Follow—Favors Tearing Down Caste Barriers. Wouldn't Mind a Republic.

Maharajah Sayaji Rao Bahadur, gackwar of Baroda, G. C. S. I., is a long name, carried by an Indian prince, who is not physically very imposing, says the New York Post. But if the Indian ruler who recently arrived in New York and went to the Waldorf-Astoria is not large in stature he is one of the brightest, quickest and most intelligent royal visitors New York has welcomed in many years. Courteous in manner and brilliant in conversation, the maharajah is even more democratic than Prince Louis of Battenberg. For warmth and candor of manner the maharajah is decidedly American. When asked why he came to America his highness said:

"I came here to see your great country, to study, to observe and perhaps profit by your example. I hope to visit your universities—Yale, Harvard, Princeton and others. In time, too, I hope to send some young men to your universities. I think your western institutions are what we need in India. I really wouldn't mind having a republic. The people, after all, make the government. Build them up, educate them, broaden their lives and their minds, and the government will take care of itself.

"I made the law barring all marriages under twelve years," said the gackwar. "The ideal age for our country is sixteen, but it differs according to climate and according to race. Through India there are many such differences. You must remember that marriage in our understanding refers only to the civil ceremony. Two persons do not live together as man and wife for some time after that. I think now twelve is too young. My daughter will be fifteen when she is married, and I hope to arrange it so that she is even older."

The maharajah was dressed in a neat fitting sack suit, with black and white striped waistcoat. Of very dark complexion and with a short black clipped mustache, he looked at first glance not unlike a prosperous East Indian merchant.

"Can you say anything hopeful of the future of women in India?" some one asked.

"I should like my country to be running a hundred miles an hour toward liberalism in many of your reforms," he answered, "but probably the best we are making is one-quarter of a mile an hour.

"As to religion, that is a matter resting entirely with individuals. A man likes to be let alone on this subject. There is a great deal in the saying, 'You mind your own affairs, and I will mind mine.' My people are strong in faith. Their philosophy is elastic, and their religion does not change. I think we should leave a man's religion to himself, and if he lives his life so he can die in peace with his conscience he should have the right to make the choice of his way. Religion to me is a study. It is a school of thought and most interesting. Each man, whether he be Mohammedan or Christian, should settle such matters for himself.

"The missionaries in India have done much that is good and noble with their schools and their hospitals. The uplifting of the people along the line of education and the industries is the work we have to face in India. We are a thrifty, hardworking class, we have energy, we are trying, but as yet we have not learned how to advertise! When we do possibly we will accomplish more."

This sally at the American delight in publicity seemed to amuse the prince, and he laughed heartily.

When asked concerning the relation of the British government to the control of India's internal affairs, he compared the situation to an earthen pot in a brass jar.

"You stretch the one," said he, "and you break the other."

"Which one is that?" asked a reporter, and quick as a flash came the answer:

"The weaker one!"

The maharajah was not inclined to talk much on the subject of the British in India. But he was enthusiastic upon social and race conditions and particularly hopeful that some day India would see the last of caste.

"Caste distinction exists now," said he, "only in social and marriage customs. A poor man may rise to learning and power. He may become a leader, but if he marries it must not be into a higher caste. This prejudice and class feeling is something you of the west cannot understand. We inherited it from hundreds of generations. Education will help to eradicate it. I should like to have it abolished entirely.

"My people have lived so long among themselves that they have lost what you have gained from contact with the great outside. They are so ignorant that they do not know such a country as yours exists. That's why I want geographies and other books that the schools can furnish. My people are keen for learning. They fill the schools as fast as we can build them."

At home the prince is under the English viceroy, the "little father" of 2,000,000 subjects. He has an income of $7,500,000 yearly, several palaces, priceless treasures and a famous golden battery, through which not a ball has been fired as yet.

NOBLE DEED OF SCHURZ.

Statesman's Friendship Caused Refusal of Honor Offered by Lincoln.

The late Carl Schurz, editor, cabinet officer and soldier, in 1863 declined a major generalship proffered by President Lincoln unless his friend, General Julius H. Stahel of New York city, received equal recognition at the same time, says the New York Tribune. General Schurz wrote to the president a letter which he handed to General Stahel with a request that he forward it as soon as he had read it. The letter excited the profound gratitude of General Stahel, and he refused to send it. Later, when President Lincoln commissioned both Schurz and Stahel major generals, General Stahel called on President Lincoln and placed the letter in his hands.

General Stahel, whose home is at the Hoffman House, has guarded this letter for years as perhaps his most precious treasure, showing it only to his most intimate friends. The death of his old comrade prompted the suggestion that the letter be made public. It is as follows:

Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 25, 1863.
To His Excellency the President.

Dear Sir—I have just seen the Philadelphia Inquirer which published a list of your nominations for major generalships, containing my name, but not that of General Stahel. You remember the conversations we had upon that subject and my emphatic declaration that I would not be in any manner in General Stahel's way, that he yielded to me the command of the Eleventh corps and would be satisfied with the command of the cavalry reserve, that I accepted this sacrifice if he could be made major general, as well as myself. You informed me kindly that this would be done.

If there are circumstances preventing General Stahel's nomination, together with mine I feel in honor bound to respectfully decline the distinction you were kind enough to confer upon me, at the same time thanking you most sincerely for this great work of friendly consideration. You will pardon me for this, for it has always been my principle to be true to my friends and to stand up to a word I once have given. I would much rather command the Eleventh corps as a brigadier general, or not command it at all, than wear the two stars setting aside a man who is worthy of preferment, deserves my friendship and to whom I had the honor to carry your promise of promotion. Yours very truly,

C. SCHURZ.

General Stahel said recently:

"The list of promotions as published in the Philadelphia paper was correct, but the senate cut down the list by eight or nine names, so that General Schurz was not promoted in January. Later in the year there were several vacancies, and the president nominated both of us at the same time.

"I well remember the day that I called on the president to thank him for honoring me. I gave him the letter which General Schurz had previously written and explained to the president that it had never been sent because I had refused to put it in the mail. President Lincoln read the letter and then, turning to me, said:

"'It's a noble letter, Stahel. It's just like Schurz.'"

Commenting on General Schurz as a friend, General Stahel said:

"He was one of the noblest men that ever lived. He was a fine officer, and his home life was beautiful. His death is a great loss."

INDIA AMAZED AT BRYAN.

Bombay Newspaper Didn't Expect Quite So Religious a Man.

Newspapers received by the American Tract society in New York contain glowing accounts of receptions given to W. J. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., in Bombay, India, says the New York Times. He visited the American Mission Blind school and the High school on April 5. At each he made a short address on the duty of passing on to others what we have ourselves received.

Mr. Bryan spoke also before a large gathering in the town hall the next day. It was estimated that 3,000 people assembled, among whom were many of the leading citizens. He spoke on the ideals of Christianity. The Dnyanodaya of Bombay says of his lecture:

"To India he was known only as a politician, famous for his eloquence and one who has twice come near being president of the United States. That he was an earnest Christian man, who would put aside all other themes and discourse to them for an hour on the ideals given to the world through Christ, was undoubtedly a great surprise."

At the end of his discourse Mr. Bryan received an ovation, and hundreds of all races, natives as well as Anglo-Indians, pressed around him to shake him by the hand.

To Explore Kamchatka.

A new scientific expedition of exploration is announced. It is to be Russian and breaks new ground, though it bears some analogy to that in which the unfortunate Baron Toll and his companions perished. The proposal has been made by M. Riabushinski, a millionaire of Moscow, who has placed at the disposal of the Russian Academy of Sciences the sum of £25,000 for exploration in Kamchatka, says the London Globe. The expedition will depart at the beginning of next year and will be absent about two years. The country is to be studied in all its aspects—politic, social, economic, geographical and geological. Russians believe Kamchatka to be one of the richest countries in the world in minerals and precious stones.

Why Is It?

Here is a question in naval science which is to the average sailor man a riddle unsolved. Take a vessel of, say, 2,500 tons; place on it a cargo of 3,500 tons. This gives you a total of 6,000 tons. Hitch a little tug to this vessel, and she will yank the big craft along at the rate of six or eight knots an hour. Now put the tug's machinery in the big vessel. It won't move her half a knot an hour. Why is this?

STORY OF THE FLOOD

THERE ARE MANY AND VARIED VERSIONS OF THE DELUGE.

The Great Event Is Chronicled Not Only In the Talmud and Koran, but In the Legends of Almost Every Race That Ever Lived on Earth.

One of the most powerful and vivid descriptive portions of the book of Genesis is that devoted to the wonderful story of the deluge. Together with the accounts of Adam's fall, the slaying of Abel and the turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt, every one remembers from childhood how Noah was warned of the doom impending over the children of men and how he constructed a huge ark in which he did live, himself and his family and two of every beast of the field and fowl of the air, for the space of 190 days, or until the waters subsided and the dry land appeared. But the Biblical recital of this terrible visitation of divine wrath is by no means the only one. In fact, the most skeptically inclined must believe that something of the sort actually occurred long ago, for it has been perpetuated not only in the Talmud and Koran, but in the legends of almost every nation and race that ever lived on the face of the earth, including the Chinese, the ancient Aztecs of Mexico, the Indian tribes of North and South America and even the savages of Africa.

The story, of course, varies materially in the multitudinous traditions, but the gist of it remains substantially the same—namely, that the earth was once visited by a great flood in which nearly every living thing was overwhelmed and lost. Thus in the Koran we read that Noah constructed the ark with divine assistance and was railed at for his pains by the wicked. When the time prescribed for the punishment of mankind arrived, water was seen to flow from the burning oven of Noah's wife, and immediately all the veins and arteries of the earth broke and spurted out water.

Noah was then admonished in these words: "Take and bring into the ark two couples of every kind of animal, male and female, with all your family, except him who has been condemned by your mouth, and receive the faithful and even the unbelieving, but few only will enter." The Koran also says that the ark was built in two years and that it contained three stories, the upper one for the birds, the middle one for the men and the provisions and the hold for the beasts. Canaan, the son of Ham, refused to be saved. Therefore Noah cursed him, and his posterity became black and were enslaved. The Persians assert that Ham incurred his father's malediction as well. When six months had passed the ark rested on the top of Mount Djoudi (Ararat), after having made the circuit of the world. Tabari says that two sorts of animals left the ark which had not entered it—the pig and the cat. Concerning the latter we have this interesting piece of information: When the rats began to make trouble the voyagers complained to Noah. Whereupon the patriarch "passed his hand down the back of the lion, who sneezed, and the cat leaped out of its nose. And the cat ate the rats."

According to the Talmud, Noah and his family and one pair of each kind of beast were to be saved in the ark, but of every clean beast seven were to enter in. The rhinoceros, however, had to be left out, for the simple but sufficient reason that its neck alone was three miles long. Nevertheless all the rabbinic writers agree that the rhinoceros survived the flood; hence it is reasonable to suppose that the huge beast was taken in tow by a rope attached to its horn. Some authorities likewise declare that Noah extended his hospitality to another outsider in the shape of Og, the giant, who climbed on the roof of the ark and received his daily food through a hole bored in the side of the vessel.

Ararat has been known under this name for 3,000 years, and an Armenian writer declares that an entire country was so called after Arai the Fair, an ancient Armenian king, who lived about 1,750 B. C. He fell in a bloody battle with the Babylonians, and the scene of his death was thenceforth known as Arai-Arat, or the Fall of Arai. Josephus refers to the mountain as Nazuana and declares that the remains of the ark were there to be seen carefully preserved.

Almost all the Asiatic traditions closely resemble the Biblical account. Berosus in his Chaldee history (B. C. 260) speaks of ten kings, who appear to correspond to the ten patriarchs in Genesis before the flood. The last of these kings was called Xisuthrus. Berosus relates that "Kronos appeared to Xisuthrus in a dream and warned him that all men would be destroyed by a deluge on the 15th of the month Daesios and commanded him to write down all the learning and science of men and to hide it in the sun city Siparis and then to build a ship and enter it along with his family and relatives and nearest friends and to take into it with him food and drink and beasts and winged fowl. When he was asked whither he was about to sail, he was bidden to reply, 'To the gods to pray them that men may prosper.'" Xisuthrus did as he was commanded, and when the flood showed signs of abating he sent out three birds in succession. The first and second came back, the latter with mud on its feet, but the third returned not. Soon after this the ship was stranded on a mountain, and Xisuthrus disembarked with his family, offered thanks to the gods and vanished. Subsequently the remaining survivors heard his voice in the heavens, bidding them fear God and to take his writings out of Siparis and from them instruct men.

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MERICA MAY HAVE A SHAKESPEARE

. G. Wells Believes We Will Develop Great Author.

EOLARES POE IS UNDERRATED

nglish Novelist Thinks Time Is Ripe For an American Dickens—Finds Our Women Doing Noble Work For Betterment of the Poor—Does Not Believe In Oslerism.

In his entertaining occupation of sci-ntifically examining the cogs and rank shafts of time and of noting the rift of the universe, H. G. Wells, the rilliant English novelist, has found pportunity to make a flying tour of ne United States for the purpose of riting a series of articles on "The uture In America" for Harper's Magzine.

Mr. Wells is described by Langdon mith, who interviewed the novelist or the New York World, as follows: Under forty years of age, he is still slender and delicate man, with a road brow and a face full of reflecion. His clear blue eyes gleam as he alks. His opinions upon all questions re lucid and entertaining. In short, he looks the quiet, unostentatious man f genius that he is."

So far as his impressions of America go Mr. Wells thinks the skyscrapers are not necessarily ugly and may even be graceful, and in speaking of American houses he said:

"I noticed a very pretty thing about your American architecture in the suburbs and throughout the country. It was the presence on almost every house of little piazzas, I believe you call them, supported by pillars. Its effect is charming."

Mr. Wells went on to say he had not been upset by the scramble for wealth which so many Englishmen have found in American life. He thought such conditions natural and to be expected, for Mr. Wells is not at all a believer in the development of a leisured class.

Mr. Wells paid the following tribute to American women:

"I must say they are doing great good work in other directions. It is quietly done, but it is great nevertheless. There are many hard workers among them in behalf of the poor. Miss Jane Addams in Chicago is doing wonders with the Hull House among the poorer people, and your settlement workers and tenement charities here in New York are splendidly looked after by wealthy and charitably disposed women."

In speaking of American literature Mr. Wells said he thought the time was ripe for an American Dickens, and in the future the conditions might easily develop a Shakespeare and a Milton. The greatest poets, he said, did not necessarily come from the nonworking classes.

"Shakespeare was a poor man who wrote for his bread; Milton, as every one knows, was not only poor, but blind as well; Burns was a plowman, and many other English writers, novelists as well as poets, were poor men. I believe that when the poet is born he will work out his destiny on that line, whatever his fate or his fortune may be.

"You have had many poor men over here who have been great writers. There is one man in particular whom I believe to be sadly underestimated in this country. That is Edgar Allan Poe. He is known quite as well in England and France as in America. You seem to have taken a sort of aversion to him over here. I can account for it in no other way than through what has been said about him by Rufus W. Griswold, the custodian of his effects after death. Griswold said Poe was a drunkard, and that seemed to settle it with the American people. Perhaps he was, but that fact should not be connected with what he has written."

"At what age do you consider a writer's mental powers at their maximum?" Mr. Wells was asked.

"The age varies vastly with different men," he responded.

"Then you do not believe in the general proposition advanced by Professor Osler that men above sixty years of age should commit suicide?"

"By no means," laughed Mr. Wells. "A day laborer might not be of much use, but many men are bright mentally as long as they are alive. Why, half of our politicians do not begin to cut their eyeteeth in that art until they are away past forty. I believe that mankind's age of usefulness extends much beyond Professor Osler's figure."

Referring to the works of imagination Mr. Wells has written, he was asked if in his belief interplanetary communication would ever be established.

"Why not?" he replied quickly. "Can we in this age say that such a thing will be impossible in a future age? In a talk with a noted scientist in Boston I was shown things and told things about Mars which were astounding to the imagination. It seemed to place the habitable condition of that planet almost beyond a doubt. The mere thought of communicating with the inhabitants of another planet is tremendously stimulating to the imagination. Who shall say that it shall not take place in the future?"

Ballooning as Aid to Weak Eyes.

Dr. Robert Daulnoy, a French oculist, says he has discovered that ballooning at night is good for weak eyes. A special cable dispatch from Paris to the New York Herald states that he made ascensions both day and night, during which he made a series of experiments which, he asserts, entirely prove his theory.

GREAT HISTORIC PAGEANT.

Brilliant Scenes Celebrating Warwick Castle's Millennium.

All Warwick, in England, is at work in preparation for the great historical pageant which is to take place at the castle in July and which is to be extended over several days, says the London Mail.

Over 5,000 seats have already been booked for the spectacle, in which lords and ladies, rich and poor, great and small, will take part. Every post brings in inquiries from home and abroad, particularly from America. Tickets have been taken in large numbers by notable county families. Lord and Lady Warwick will attend, with a party including the Duchess of Sutherland and Lord and Lady Helmsley, while one episode, "the king maker," will be in the hands of Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke and distinguished amateurs, mostly members of the Warwickshire hunt. Over fifty horsemen appear in this scene, galloping into the arena from hidden woodland paths.

The pageant will be a continuous panorama of gorgeous scenes, representing nineteen centuries of the town's history. Commencing with Caractacus' resistance to the Roman conquerors, in the first century, it will carry the spectators rapidly through the stirring story in eleven episodes. Most striking will be the trial and execution of Piers Gaveston and the arrival of Queen Elizabeth in a state coach drawn by four horses and her departure by a state barge manned by sixteen rowers.

Other scenes will deal in picturesque fashion with notable incidents in the history of Warwick, winding up with a magnificent tableau, in which all the characters appear as well as figures representing fourteen young Warwicks in America, Canada and Queensland, grouped around a stately figure impersonating the mother town.

The scene of the pageant will be the lawn sloping from the conservatory to the river. Practically all the dresses and properties are being made in Warwick. The most elaborate property is the head of the dun cow which after devastating the country was slain by Guy of Warwick. Brought into view on a trolley, this monster will breathe fire from its nostrils, and its huge eyes, composed of big glass covers, will be painted red and illuminated with electric lights.

NOVEL WALKING TOUR.

Alfred Donohue Leading a Colt From Ohio to Oklahoma.

Carrying a rifle on his shoulder and leading a four-months-old colt, Alfred Donohue, who says he is walking from Crawford county, O., to Oklahoma, arrived in St. Louis the other afternoon via the Eads bridge, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

His appearance on Broadway caused considerable excitement. He is sunburned and has a month's growth of beard on his face, which gives him a very strange appearance. He carries a lantern, and the only use he says he has for it is to watch the colt at night in case it should become sick.

"I expect I look like a wild man," Donohue said to a reporter, "but I can't help it, and a person ain't going to try to keep very clean after he has walked 600 miles. I left Crawford county and everything I owned, with the exception of the colt and lantern and my gun, April 14, and I've been walking ever since."

He then explained that the only thing he left in Ohio was an empty trunk.

"Walking ain't as nice as riding," he said, "but I didn't have the money, so I just thought I'd take the colt and walk to Oklahoma. I guess I'll get there about next fall, but I don't care, just so I get there some time."

Donohue is very proud of his rifle. He says his father gave it to him when he died, and he wouldn't sell it for a fortune, nor would he sell the colt, notwithstanding the fact that he has had several offers. He says three men stopped him and asked him if he wanted to sell the colt before he had been in St. Louis ten minutes.

He walks all day and sleeps at night, and he says he will keep it up until he reaches Oklahoma. He claims he was born and raised in Crawford county and never has been away from his birthplace until now. He says he has never ridden on a train because it costs too much. He said he is about thirty-eight years old, but he is not certain.

Skyrockets For Signals.

The signal service has begun a series of experiments with an adoption of the skyrocket to field communication, serviceable in the daytime as well as at night, says the Washington Post. The new scheme has been found to give highly satisfactory results between stations fifteen or twenty miles apart under different topographical conditions in the neighborhood of Washington. Its advantage over the flag and the sun flash systems is freedom from the interference of intervening elevations. By the invention of a code based on the number, color and order of the dropping stars one rocket may convey a whole order or message.

Big Dry Dock's Toll In Suez Canal.

The cost to the United States government of the transit of the dry dock Admiral Dewey through the Suez canal alone was estimated by a correspondent of the London Times Engineering Supplement recently at $100,000.

Survival of the Fittest.

Mrs. John Gatchell of Brunswick, Me., recently made a batch of pumpkin pies, says the Kennebec Journal, using a sixteen pound pumpkin that had kept sound through the winter.

LEVEE MENACING BIRD

Lower Mississippi Board Will Pay $1 For a Kingfisher.

NESTS BUILT DEEP INTO BANKS

Holes Bored by the Birds Reach Ten Feet Below Surface—Their Homes Made Roomy at End—Numerous Bores In Embankment Make Dangerous Openings For High Waters.

The kingfisher has been declared an outlaw in the Fifth Louisiana levee district, a price is on his head, and a reward awaits every man who successfully raises his hand against the tabooed bird, says a special dispatch from New Orleans to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The kingfisher is appearing in the role today of the deadly enemy to the levee lines, and the muskrat is said to be only a gentle suggestion of menace compared to him. The muskrat digs holes in the levees and is content with a tunnel of moderate dimensions, but the kingfisher when he starts to bore never stops until he has made an excavation eight or nine feet long and nearly three inches in diameter.

The levee line from the mouth of the Red river to the Arkansas border has suffered to an alarming extent from the kingfisher and his first cousin, the bank swallow, or sand martin, and J. T. McClellan, president of the Fifth Louisiana district, after a consultation with Major M. P. Robertson of the board of state engineers determined to take drastic measures against the destructive bird.

The male kingfisher is a small though powerful bird, and with the ready assistance of his mate he proceeds to undo the work of the levee builders and weaken embankments erected to protect large tracts of land from crevasse and overflow. The male bird is the chief borer and makes the first attack upon the embankment. With bill and claws he tears at the well packed earth and soon makes a hole seldom exceeding three inches in diameter. The tunnel started, the birds, male and female, work by turns until the excavation is extended through the bank eight or nine and sometimes ten and eleven feet.

The required length accomplished, the birds complete their work by making the end nearer the shore line of such proportions as to afford comfortable and roomy quarters. The end is generally extended several feet in either direction from the main excavation, and the whole plan of tunneling is T shaped. The female lays her eggs in the tunnel and hatches her young, and while she is caring for the fledgelings the male bird is looking for perch and other fish to feed his little family with.

The kingfisher prefers a sand levee, which when wave washed has the appearance of being a cliff, but sand levees not obtainable, he doesn't hesitate to bore into the well sodden levees made with black dirt and clay.

The bank swallow, or sand martin, is also an outlaw in the Fifth district, but as a borer he is not as effective as the kingfisher. The bank swallow pursues the same course in building quarters for his mate as the kingfisher, but he doesn't go as deep as the stronger bird, nor does he undermine the bank with cross sections to the main work.

Father Matthew of Lake Providence first called attention to the work of destruction the birds were doing. The state engineers made an examination and found the birds were ruining the levees. The idea of birds doing such a thing was at first ridiculed, but since that every one in the overflow districts has come to look upon the kingfisher as an enemy.

Major Robertson discovered in badly washed levees as many as sixty kingfisher holes in a single mile. The holes are generally bored about four feet below the crown of the levee, and when the river rises the water rushes into the holes and, soaking through the earth, undermines the whole embankment. An inspector stood guard by one of the little holes for an hour or more, and finally a kingfisher poked his head from the opening, but before he could take wing the inspector had seized him and wrung his neck. The hole was excavated, and in the snug warren were found the mother bird and two fledgelings.

At the last meeting of the commissioners of the Fifth Louisiana levee district the kingfisher question came up for consideration and President McClellan was given power to act. The result was the offer of a reward of $1 for every kingfisher, dead or alive, brought to the commission's domicile at Delta or to the courthouse at Tallulah.

Latest Fad of the Kaiser.

The kaiser's latest fad is photography in three colors, says the London Mail. He has a studio erected at his palace of Monbijon and either works there himself or poses to others. In the latter case he changes his costume up to sixty times—green coat, red coat, his waistcoat crossed by the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter, field marshal's uniform with the baton in his hand, etc. These imperial photos are not private, and they will soon be exposed in the shop windows of Berlin.

American's First Municipal Laundry.

A new municipal laundry in Cleveland, O., the first in the United States, was thrown open to the public the other day, says a Cleveland dispatch. An amusing programme, consisting of bluing contests, washboard drills and fancy and plain washing, was carried out. The laundry will not be run in opposition to the steam laundries, but will be used to wash towels for public bath houses. The poor will be given its free use.

C. A R. GENERAL ORDERS.

Veterans are Urged to Properly Observe Flag Day.

Washington, May 23.—In a general order to the Grand Army of the Republic Commander-in-Chief Tanner calls attention to the fact that by common consent the Sunday preceding Memorial day has become generally known as Memorial Sunday. This year Memorial Sunday will occur May 27, and the commander-in-chief expresses the hope that ex-soldiers will assemble and attend divine services at one or more designated churches, where a sermon and music appropriate to the occasion mark the observance of the day.

Commander Tanner made the announcement that the national council of administration of the organization had elected the Rev. Jesse Cole, of the department of Iowa, chaplain-in-chief to succeed the late Father J. F. Leary.

The proper observance of "Flag Day" by all members of the Grand Army of the Republic generally is urged by Commander-in-Chief Tanner in general orders, and in which he calls attention to the action of the last encampment recognizing June 14 for that purpose. He appeals to every member of the organization to on that day display the flag at his residence, to see that it floats from his place of business and to urge his neighbors and friends and those in authority in his particular community to do likwise.

THE PRICE OF WHISKY.

Raise Brings About Moral Reform in Toronto.

"Raising the price of whisky seems to have brought about a wave of moral reform," remarked a police official to the Toronto Globe. Only two prisoners charged with being drunk appeared before Magistrate Denison. They were two old-timers. The price of whisky was raised by the hotel men, and the reports from the different police stations yesterday morning disclosed the fact that fewer arrests for being drunk were made on Monday than for some time past. Inspector William Davis, of the Court street division, stated that his division had a clean slate, not one drunk being chronicled. "This is the first time in the history of No. 1 division that I have never seen at least one prisoner arrested for being drunk," said Inspector Davis, "and I have been attached to the division for several years."

SHAFT TO BOYS' HEROISM.

Statue Will Mark Where Yale Students Repulsed a British Army.

A piece of statuary unique in the history of sculpture is in process of completion in the studio of James Edward Kelly, says the New York World. It will be known as the Defenders' Monument, and commemorates the defense of New Haven against the British by the students of Yale college on July 5, 1779.

The statue represents three figures, beardless youths, operating a piece of field artillery. They are typical American youths of the period.

The unveiling will take place on July 5, 1907. The statue will have cost, when completed, about $30,000.

The figures, which will be cast in bronze, will stand eight feet high upon a pedestal of granite. The monument will be placed upon the spot at West Bridge where, 128 years previous, the Yale students met the British and repulsed them.

The resistance by the citizens of New Haven to the British invasion in 1779 was the only instance in the Revolutionary war when a town, unsupported by outside help, without military leadership or general military organization, pitted itself against a British army. The British force nearly equaled in numbers the whole population of the town. These undisciplined citizens repulsed this trained army of veteran soldiers.

It was the check they received at West Bridge, defended by Yale students, that saved the town. History recounts no similar instance of a city being saved by military prowess of college boys.

Explicit.

"Tell me," requests the young person, entering the study of the gray bearded philosopher, "what is the difference between friendship and love?"

The gray bearded philosopher studies the table thoughtfully for a moment or two, then replies: "Friendship, my son, is a mutual understanding; love is a mutual misunderstanding."—Life.

Discover New Chinatown.

Seattle, Wash., May 23.—An underground Chinese colony, similar to that which existed in San Francisco, has been discovered here by city officials. By burrowing under buildings, sidewalks and alleys the Chinese have excavated passageways to rooms in which gambling and opium smoking is carried on. Many of the rooms are lighted by electricity. Some of the passageways extend for half a block or more and are many feet below subcellars and sidewalks.

Postmasters Appointed.

Washington, May 23.—The following appointments of Pennsylvania postmasters have been announced: Balfour, Cumberland county, Francis Walker; Faunce, Clearfield county, Thomas A. Bauman; Marchand, Indiana county, William J. Orr; Wind Ridge, Greene county, John Burns.

HIGHWAYMEN SENTENCED.

Tindall and Steele Sent to the Penitentiary.

Canton, May 22.—Irvin Tindall and Jesse Steele, who were arrested last March charged with holding up and robbing a man in Saxton street, pleaded guilty before Judge Ambler and the former was sentenced to the pen for five years and the latter for four. Tindall's wife and sister and Steele's wife were present and when the judge sentenced the two men, a scene of agony was enacted. Weeping, wailing and wringing their hands, the three women listened to the words that would separate them from their husbands and brother for five long years.

Last March Tindall and Steele, while in Saxton street, scraped an acquaintance with a man named Van Gunten from out of town, and at a late hour knocked him down and robbed him of $65 and a gold watch. Two young girls saw the act and it was not long before the men were at police headquarters. In some manner, only one man was searched by the officers and when they were placed in the city prison they were allowed the freedom of the corridors. Later a man came in and asked for a lodging. It was given him, and when he left in the morning he proceeded to a nearby saloon and began flashing a large roll of greenbacks. It was known that he did not have any money the night before and his actions aroused suspicion. The inference was that the man who was not searched turned the money over to the lodger. It was also discovered that Steele communicated with outsiders while in the prison corridors and endeavored to get friends to intimidate the girls who witnessed the robbery into failing to testify against them. This was the occurrence that led to the resignation of Chief of Police McCloud, Mayor Turnbull claiming that he should not have allowed the men the freedom of the corridors of the prison.

Tindall is an old hand at the business, having served time more than once, but it was Steele's first offense. For this reason his sentence was not as heavy as Tindall's.

Homeseekers' rates. B. & O., very low. Consult agents or write M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

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$3.75 to $8.75
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$3.75
Rain Coats, worth up to $10, for
$3.95
Lawn Waist, worth up to $1 50, for
75c
Silk Waist, Lace Waist, worth up to $6.00
$2.95

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss. The Massillon Loan and Building Co. vs Wm G Paul, et. al. } Case No. 17346. Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, May 26, 1906,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the County of Stark, State of Ohio, and described as follows:

Being a part of Section 30, in said Perry township, Stark County, Ohio, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the lot sold by John G. Warwick in his life time, to William Brown, and at the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, thence north eighty-nine and three-fourths (89¾) degrees west five hundred and thirteen (513) feet to a post on the east line of the C., L. & W. railroad right of way, thence north twelve (12) degrees east one hundred and nineteen (119) feet to a post; thence south eighty-nine and three-fourths (89¾) degrees east five hundred and seventy-three (573) feet to the west bank of said river, thence along said west bank of said river to the place of beginning, containing one and one-half (1½) acres of land, subject to reservation of all coal rights.

Also the following described property, to-wit: Part of the southeast quarter of Section No. 30, Township 10, Range 9, of said Stark County, Ohio, and bounded and described as follows:

On an east side by the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, on its north side by the south line of the county road running east and west through said quarter section, on its west side by a line parallel with and ten (10) feet east of the east line of land owned by part of the C., L. & W. Railroad Company, and on the south side by the north line of land conveyed by John G. Warwick and wife to James Patterson, containing two (2) acres of ground.

Appraised at twelve hundred ($1,200.00) dollars.

TERMS—Cash.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

R. FRANK WILSON, Sheriff.
W. S. SPIDLE, Attorney.

Legal Notice.

Isabella V. Alspach, whose last place of residence was Los Angeles, California, will take notice that on the 12th day of March, 1906, David H. Alspach filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, Ohio, being Cause No. 17,508, praying for a divorce from the said Isabella V. Alspach on the ground of willful absence, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the first day of May, 1906.

DAVID H. ALSPACH.
WILLISON & DAY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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